COMMOTAU, a populous royal town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, celebrated for its excellent malt and beer. Its alum-pits are particularly famous, from which, and the great quantities of fruit and vegetables raiſed here, the inhabitants derive the principal part of their ſubſiſtence. In the year 1421 it was taken by ſtorm by Ziſca, who put all the inhabitants to the ſword. It lies 12 miles N.W. of Saatz, and 60 N.W. of Prague, in lat. 50° 27′ N. long. 11° 5′ E.

COMO, a large and populous trading town, on the ſouthern ſhore of the Lake of Como, in the dutchy of Milan, ſituated on the river Adda, which runs through the midſt of it. In 1774 the number of inhabitants amounted to 13,625. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Görz. The adjacent country is called Il Comaſco, belongs to the dutchy of Milan, and is ſometimes ſtyled a dutchy. It lies 18 miles N. of Milan, in lat. 45° 44′ N. long. 6° 41′ E.

COMO, LAGO DI, a lake of Italy in the dutchy of Milan, nearly 30 miles in length, and not above 3 wide. Towards the ſouth it is divided into 2 branches; at the end of one of which ſtands the town of Como, and of the other, Lecco. The river Adda runs through it.

CONDE, a town of France in the department of the North and diſtrict of Valenciennes. It is ſtrongly fortified, and ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Haine and Scheldt. The French took it in 1676, and retained it at the peace of Nimeguen. In July 1793 it ſurrendered to the allies, but was retaken by the French the following year.

CONFLANS, a town of France in the department of the Upper Saone, in the diſtrict of Luxeuil.

CÖNNERN, a ſmall town on the Saale, in the circle of Saale and dutchy of Magdeburg, with 2200 inhabitants. It is under the bailiff of Giebichenſtein, and lies 5 miles W. of Alſleben.

CONSTADT, a ſmall open town, in the principality of Oels, in Lower Sileſia, belonging to the family of Poſadowſky: 8 miles N.W. of Creutzburg.

CONSTANCE, or COSTANZ, a biſhopric in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the Lake of Conſtance, on the borders of Switzerland. To this biſhopric belongs likewiſe the iſland of Reichenau, with the abbey upon it: the chapter is compoſed of 24 canons. The dioceſe is the largeſt of any in Germany. The biſhop, who is a prince of the Empire, is likewiſe a co-director of the circle of Swabia, perpetual chancellor of the univerſity of Freyburg, and in ſpiritual matters is under the Archbiſhop of Mentz. He ſometimes reſides in the ſuburb of Conſtance called Peterſhauſen, and ſometimes in the town of Merſburg. His preſent quota, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 116 florins 50 kr. and his contribution to a chamber aſſeſſment 121 dollars 68½ kr.

CONSTANCE, the capital of the above biſhopric, on the Lake of Conſtance, where the Rhine runs out of it. It is fortified, and contains 716 houſes, 90 of which belong to the clergy (whoſe number amounts to 300), and including them, 3636 inhabitants. The number of inhabitants was increaſed by the Geneveſe, who were received into this city by the Emperor Joſeph II.: their number in 1787 was 294. In the town is the ancient caſtle, the reſidence of the biſhop and chapter, and in Peterſhauſen is an epiſcopal hunting-ſeat. Beſides the cathedral, there are 2 collegiate and 6 pariſh churches, 6 convents for men, and 2 for women. This place is particularly famous for the council held here from the year 1414 to 1418, by which John Huſs and Jerome of Prague were condemned to be burnt, and likewiſe for the election and coronation of Pope Martin V. inſtead of the ſchiſmatical Popes, John XXIII. Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. the firſt and third of whom were depoſed, but the ſecond retained his dignity. It was formerly a free Imperial city; but as it would not accept of the interim, it was put to the ban in 1548, and in 1549 reduced under the ſubjection of the Houſe of Auſtria. In the year 1744 the French made themſelves maſters of Conſtance, and obliged it to take an oath of allegiance to the Emperor Charles VII. as its lawful ſovereign, but upon the concluſion of peace every thing was reſtored *in ſtatu quo*. The inhabitants principally ſubſiſt by ſpinning and fiſhing, to which muſt likewiſe be added watch-making, and other trades introduced by the Geneveſe who have ſettled here. It lies in lat. 47° 38′ N. long. 6° 12′ E.

CONSTANCE, LAKE OF. See BODEN SEA.

CONZA, a town of Naples in the province of Bari, with the title of a county, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari. It belongs to the family of Aquaviva.

CORBACH, the capital of the county of Waldeck, on the river Itter, near which is the caſtle of Eiſenberg, which ſtands on a high mountain. It is divided into the old and new town; the latter contains a fine academy, and a ſuperb monument, marble and alabaſter, which the Dutch have erected to their late field-marſhal, George Frederic Prince of Waldeck. July 10, 1760, a body of Hannoverians and allies, under the hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, was routed near this place by the French. It lies in lat. 51° 16′ N. long. 6° 36′ E.

CORBIERES, a town and diſtrict in the canton of Freyburg, ſituated on the river La Sana, 10 miles S. of the town of Freyberg.

CÖRLIN, a ſmall town of Farther Pomerania, in the principality of Camin, belonging to the King of Pruſſia; ſituated at the conflux of the Perſante and Raduja. It is the capital of a diſtrict, has a caſtle and good woollen manufactures. It lies 14 miles S.E. of Cöſslin.

CORNETO, a town in the Patrimony of St. Peter and State of the Church. It is ſituated near the mouth of the river Maſta, and but thinly inhabited, owing to its unhealthy air. It is the ſee of a biſhop, united with that of Monteſiaſcone, and immediately under the Pope.

Corps, a town of France in the department of the Iſere.

Corsica, one of the largeſt iſlands in the Mediterranean Sea, between the coaſt of Genoa and the iſland of Sardinia. It is divided into two parts, namely, the country on this ſide of the mountains, Di qua da Monti, and that beyond the mountains, Di la da Monti. The ſoil is fertile, yielding good wine, corn, fruits; as olives, figs, almonds, and cheſnuts: and on the coaſt is found coral. It belonged to the Genoeſe; they kept a governor there, who reſided at Baſtia, and was changed every two years. In 1730 a rebellion broke out on account of the taxes, and other grievous oppreſſions impoſed upon the unhappy Corſicans by the republic of Genoa; but in 1732 it was quelled with the aſſiſtance of a body of Imperial troops, and a contract was concluded between the parties. This being very badly obſerved by the Genoeſe, a freſh inſurrection commenced. The Corſican malcontents choſe for their king Baron Theodore von Neuhof, an adventurer from the county of Mark, who was crowned with a crown of leaves, April 10, 1736. Upon his ſecond arrival in 1737, he brought with him great quantities of money, arms, and proviſions for the Corſicans; ſoon after which he again left the iſland, and went to Holland. During this time Genoa received aſſiſtance from France, which induced the Corſicans to enter into a negotiation with the republic. But upon the departure of the troops in 1740, the rebellion again broke out, and was ſupported and encouraged by the return of Theodore in 1743, with ſuccours from England. He quitted the iſland ſoon after, and never returned, but died in 1757 in London, a priſoner for debt in Newgate. Peace was in ſome manner reſtored in 1744; and although the Engliſh fleet bombarded Baſtia in 1745, and the malcontents made themſelves maſters of that town, yet it was retaken by the other inhabitants, and they were reduced to the greateſt extremity by the French auxiliaries, who arrived there in 1751. But upon their quitting the iſland the Corſicans again roſe; and after their former chief, Gaffori, was, in 1753, aſſaſſinated at Corte, they choſe for their general the celebrated Paoli. Notwithſtanding the ſuccours ſent from France in 1762, and the four following years (which however only kept poſſeſſion of the Genoeſe towns, without acting on the offenſive), he proſecuted the war againſt Genoa with great ſucceſs. The Genoeſe at length ceded the iſland to France, whereupon great numbers of troops were ſent thither under the command of the Count de Foix. The Corſicans were by degrees diſperſed, and Paoli was obliged in 1769 to leave the iſland. But the ſpirit of diſcontent prevailed till 1775, when tranquillity was reſtored. At the revolution in 1789 it was made a department; but in conſequence of ſome miſunderſtanding, Paoli, who had again obtained great influence in the iſland, revolted, called in the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, and drove out the French. The King of Great Britain was declared ſovereign of Corſica, and a Britiſh viceroy was appointed over the iſland; but finding that the expences overbalanced the advantages reſulting from the poſſeſſion of it, the Engliſh evacuated it in October 1797, when it again fell into the hands of the French. The number of its inhabitants amounts to about 124,000.

Corte, a ſmall town almoſt in the centre of the iſland of Corſica; it is ſituated on a rock, and has a citadel. Whilſt the iſland was in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, Corte was made the capital and ſeat of the viceroy. It lies 27 miles S.W. of Baſtia, in lat. 42° 14′ N. long. 6° 55′ E.

Cortona, a ſmall fortified town on a high mountain in Tuſcany, between the Lake of Perugia and the town of Arezzo, on the frontiers of the Eccleſiaſtical State. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope. In 1728 an Academia antiqua Hetruriæ was eſtabliſhed here.

Cosenza, the capital of the province of Calabria Citra, in the kingdom of Naples; it is ſituated on a rock, has a ſtrong caſtle, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop.

Cösslin, a thriving town in Farther Pomerania, in the principality of Camin, on the Niſebeeh, or Neſebach, which runs into the Lake of Jamünd. It has pretty well recovered from the fire of 1718, and in 1726 a court of juſtice and conſiſtory for Farther Pomerania were eſtabliſhed here. It was formerly the reſidence of the biſhops of Camin. The number of inhabitants exceeds 2500. The town lies on the high road from Berlin to Dantzig, which is one cauſe of its preſent flouriſhing ſtate; has good woollen manufactures, excellent fiſheries, and fine cattle. In the war of 1756 the Ruſſians and Pruſſians were alternately maſters of the place. In 1760 the ſuburbs were reduced to aſhes by a heavy bombardment by the Ruſſians. It ſtands 18 miles E. of Colberg, in lat. 54° 9′ N. long. 13° 41′ E.

Cossonay, a town in Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near the ſmall river Venog, 8 miles N. of Lauſanne.

Cosswick, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in a delightful ſituation on the Elbe, in the principality of Anhalt, belonging to the portion of Zerbſt. The caſtle is the uſual reſidence of the dowager princeſſes of Zerbſt. It lies 10 miles W. of Wittenburg.

Cotbus, a town and diſtrict of Lower Luſatia, near the Spree, belonging to the government of Cüſtrin, in the New Mark. In the ſo called circle of Cotbus, beſides the ſmall town of Peiz, there are 116 villages. It has a caſtle on an eminence on the eaſt ſide of the town; the walls include 458 houſes. Without the walls, ſince the year 1730, the new town and 3 ſuburbs have been built, comprehending above 800 houſes. In the town the German and Vandal Lutherans and Calviniſts have each a church; the latter are by far not ſo numerous as the former. There is likewiſe a ſchool at Cotbus. In the year 1783 the number of inhabitants amounted to 4306. Their principal traffic is in cloth and beer, the latter of which is very conſiderable. All the

the ſtreets of the town are lighted at night by lamps. It lies 17 miles E. of Kalau, in lat. 51° 46′ N. long. 11° 59′ E.

Cöthen, the reſidence of the princes of Anhalt-Cöthen, in the principality of Anhalt, on the ſmall river Zitau. It contains the old and new princely caſtles and garden, a Calviniſt church, a Calviniſt and Lutheran ſchool, a foundation for 6 Lutheran nuns, a Calviniſt and Lutheran orphan-houſe, and an hoſpital at the gate of Halle. The number of inhabitants in Cöthen amounts to 5000. It lies 16 miles S. S. E. of Barby, in lat. 51° 48′ N. long. 9° 44′ E.

Cotignac, a town of France in the department of the Bar, the chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Barjols.

Cotrone, a ſea-port town of Calabria Oltra, in the kingdom of Naples. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio. As the harbour is very commodious for trade, it was enlarged in 1751, ſo that ſhips of burden may ride there in ſafety.

Courtray, a town of Flanders, divided into two parts by the river Lys. It is a celebrated place for its trade and manufactures of linen and woollen cloths. In the year 1744, after it was taken by the French, they demoliſhed its fortifications. It lies 12 miles E. of Oudenarde, in lat. 50° 50′ N. long. 55′ E.

Couvin, a diſtrict and ſmall town between the Sambre and Maas, in the biſhopric of Liege, with a ſuburb called St. Germain: 9 miles N. of Rocroy.

Cranenburg, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Cleve, between the Maas and the Waal, 5 miles W. of Cleve.

Crautheim, a ſmall town and caſtle on the Jagſt, in the circle of Franconia, belonging to the Archbiſhop of Mentz: 15 miles S. W. of Mergentheim.

Creglingen, a town, with a caſtle, ſituated on the Tauber, in the circle of Franconia, belonging to the Margrave of Anſpach. The ſix incorporated villages on the Mayn are annexed to it, viz. Sickerſhauſen, Steft, Obernbreit, Grottſtädt, Martinſheim, and Oberickelſheim. It lies 23 miles N. W. of Anſpach.

Crema, the capital of the Venetian territory of Cremaſco, in Italy. It is well fortified with a caſtle, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Bologna. It is a frontier fortreſs towards the dutchy of Milan. It lies 22 miles E. S. E. of Milan, in lat. 45° 22′ N. long. 7° 21′ E.

Cremona, the capital of the Cremoneſe, a county of Milan, at the conflux of the rivers Po and Adda. It is a large town, with a citadel, an univerſity, and is the ſee of a biſhop, under the Archbiſhop of Milan. In the year 1702 the Imperialiſts under Prince Eugene, by a coup-de-main, made themſelves maſters of the town, and Marſhal Villeroy, who had his head-quarters there, was taken priſoner. But they were obliged to abandon it the ſame evening, as the bridge over the Po was burnt, whereby the ſuccours they expected were prevented from joining them. Since the year 1775, for the benefit of the trade of the Emperor's Italian dominions, a communication by water has been eſtabliſhed to and from Trieſt to Cremona and Pavia. In the above year the number of inhabitants was 25,339. Cremona ſurrendered to the French in 1796 without reſiſtance. It was taken by the Ruſſians in 1799. It lies 10 miles S. E. of Pizzighetone, in lat. 45° 9′ N. long. 7° 40′ E.

Cremsier, a well-built town, with a fine caſtle and a convent, in Moravia, on the river March, under the juriſdiction of the Biſhop of Ollmütz, who reſides here. March 21, 1752, the greater part of the town, and the magnificent caſtle, were conſumed by fire.

Cressentino, a ſmall fortified town on the Po, in the principality of Piedmont, 20 miles N. E. of Turin.

Crevecœur, a Dutch fortreſs on the ſouth bank of the Maas, where it is joined by the Dommel, 5 miles from Hertogenbuſch. The river Dies waſhes it on both ſides, and forms an iſland of it. In 1672 it was diſmantled by the French, who again took it in 1794.

Crevelt, a ſmall but modern-built trading town, with a caſtle and lordſhip, in the Pruſſian principality of Mörs. It has very conſiderable ſilk manufactures, and the inhabitants amount to nearly 6000. June 23d, 1758, a battle was fought here between the French and allies, in which the latter were victorious: 10 miles S. S. W. of Mörs.

Creussen, a town and diſtrict of Franconia, in the principality of Culmbach, on the Red Mayn, where great quantities of fine earthen-ware are made. It lies 7 miles S. of Bayreuth.

Creutzburg, the capital of the circle of the ſame name, in the principality of Brieg, in Sileſia, on the rivulet Brinnitz. It has a caſtle, where the bailiff reſides. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in honey, leather, wax, and flax. It has one church for Catholics, and another for the Calviniſts. It lies 11 miles N. W. of Roſenberg.

Crimmitschau, a ſmall town in the circle of Erzgebirge, on the Pleiſſe, in Miſnia. It has manufactures of ſtuffs and linen, dying and calico-printing. It lies 8 miles N. N. W. of Zwickau.

Cronach, a town of the margravate of Bayreuth, in Franconia, ſituated on the river of the ſame name.

Cronach, a town with a ſtrong caſtle called Roſenberg, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, at the conflux of the rivers Rodach, Haſlack, and Cronach. Good fire-arms are made at this place; and the celebrated painter Luke Cranach was born here. It lies 11 miles N. of Culmbach.

Crossen, formerly a dutchy of Lower Sileſia, bounded on the north by the margravate of Brandenburg, on the weſt by Luſatia, on the ſouth by the principality of Sagan, and on the eaſt by the principality of Glogau. In 1538 it was ceded to the electoral houſe of Brandenburg, as a fief of Bohemia, whereupon it was annexed to the regency

of the New Mark; but in 1742, at the peace of Berlin, Bohemia relinquiſhed for ever all her feudal rights over this dutchy and other diſtricts. It is divided into 2 circles, Croſſen and Züllichau. The inhabitants are of the Lutheran and Calviniſt religion, but thoſe of the former are moſt numerous. Its capital is likewiſe called Croſſen, has a ſtrong caſtle, and is ſituated on the Oder, which is here joined by the Bober. The inhabitants of this town ſupport themſelves by trade, cloth-making, brewing, the culture of wine, and fiſhing. In 1708 it was entirely laid in aſhes, but has ſince been rebuilt in a regular manner. The number of inhabitants is about 5000. It lies 23 miles S.E. of Frankfurt on the Mayn, in lat. 52° 7′ N. long. 12° 50° E.

Crossen, a ſmall town of Thuringia, on the Elſter, in the diſtrict of Zeiz, 7 miles S.S.W. of Zeiz.

Crostolo, a river of Italy, which riſes in the dutchy of Parma, and diſcharges itſelf into the Po, near Guaſtalla.

Crotoy, Le, a ſea-port town of France in the department of the Somme, at the mouth of the river Somme.

Crumau, a ſmall town ſurrounded with walls, having a good caſtle, and a convent of hermits, in the circle of Znaym, in Moravia, belonging to the Prince of Lichtenſtein: 12 miles N.E. of Znaym.

Crumau, a well-built, populous, and tolerably well fortified town, with a caſtle, on the Mulda, in the circle of Bechin in Bohemia, which, with the lordſhip belonging to it, bears the title of a dutchy. After the houſe of Eggenberg, the former poſſeſſors, became extinct in 1717 by the death of the Prince John Chriſtian, the Emperor conferred this dutchy on the Prince of Schwartzenberg. It lies 19 miles S.E. of Prachatitz, in lat. 48° 49′ N. long. 11° 53′ E.

Cschaslaw, the capital of the circle of Cſchaſlaw, in Bohemia, ſituated on the Chrudimka. In the church here, which has the higheſt ſteeple of any in Bohemia, lies buried the famous Huſſite chief Ziſka. May 17, 1742, at the village of Chotuſitz, in the environs of this town, the King of Pruſſia gained a deciſive victory over the Auſtrians. It lies 42 miles E.S.E. of Prague, in lat. 49° 49′ N. long. 14° 4′ E.

Cuers, a town of France, in the department of the Var and diſtrict of Hieres.

Culerborn, a town of the province of Utrecht, on the ſouth ſide of the river Leck, a branch of the Rhine: 10 miles S. of Utrecht.

Culm, a large but thinly inhabited town, on the Viſtula, in Weſt Pruſſia. It has a Catholic univerſity, and a royal ſchool for cadets, founded in 1775, to the maintenance of which 8552 dollars are appropriated annually. Forty-eight cadets, principally the ſons of Weſt Pruſſian noblemen, are maintained and educated therein till they are fit to be ſent to the academy of cadets at Berlin. The diſtrict in which the town is ſituated, formed a diſtinct waywodſhip, till it became ſubject to the King of Pruſſia in 1772. The biſhopric of Culm is the moſt ancient in Weſt Pruſſia, and the dioceſe includes all the churches in the diſtricts of Culm and Marienburg. The biſhop is ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Gneſen. Culm lies 21 miles N.N.W. of Thorn, in lat. 53° 18′ N. long. 16° 3′ E.

Culmbach, a town and diſtrict on the White Mayn, in the principality of Bayreuth. Upon a mountain near it ſtands the fortreſs of Plaſſenburg, where the archives of the principality were formerly preſerved, but they were removed to Bayreuth in 1783. From this diſtrict the whole burgravate was formerly called Brandenburg-Culmbach. But after the death of the Margrave George William, in 1726, without male iſſue, the government devolved to the Margrave George Frederic Charles of the line of Albert; ſince which time it has been always called Brandenburg-Bayreuth, though indeed that appellation was more frequently uſed before. It lies 13 miles N. of Bayreuth, in lat. 50° 7′ N. long. 9° 11′ E.

Cuneo, or Coni, an opulent, fortified, trading town of Piedmont, in the county of Coni, amongſt the Alps, at the conflux of the rivers Gèiz and Sture. It ſtands upon a rock, and has a citadel, ſo ſtrongly fortified by nature and art, that though frequently beſieged by the French, particularly in 1694 and 1744, yet they never were able to take it. In 1796 this town was delivered up to the French by the King of Sardinia, as one of the hoſtages for the performance of the treaty concluded with them. It ſurrendered to the Auſtrians in 1799. It lies in lat. 44° 24′ N. long. 5° 19′ E.

Cusmensèe, a ſmall town of Weſt Pruſſia, 10 miles N. of Thorn.

Czelacz, a town of Poland, on the confines of the principality of Carolath, in Lower Sileſia.

Czempin, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Poſen.

Czestochow, a ſmall fortified town, on the river Warta, in the waywodſhip of Cracow, particularly remarkable for a convent of St. Paul the hermit, which ſtands on the mountain called Klarenberg, and is well fortified. The town itſelf is perfectly defenceleſs. It is celebrated for the excellent beer brewed there. In the year 1655 it was in vain beſieged by the Swedes: it was taken by the Ruſſians in 1772. In a valley not far from hence lies the little town of Old Czeſtochow, which likewiſe contains a convent.

D.

DABER, a ſmall town of Farther Pomerania, near Freyenwalde, to which belong 13 villages. The circle of Daber, in which it lies, is ſo named from it: 16 miles N. N. E. of New Stargard.

DACHSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, 8 miles W. of Straſburg. It is ſituated on the river Breuſch, and formerly had a caſtle, which was deſtroyed by the French.

DAHLEN, a ſmall town in the circle of Miſnia and electorate of Saxony, 10 miles E. of Wurzen, belonging to Count Bünau.

DAHME, a ſmall town in the electoral circle of Saxony, 22 miles E. of Wittenberg.

DALEN, a ſmall town, with a nunnery, in the dutchy of Jüliers, in a diſtrict of the ſame name, 11 miles S. E. of Ruremonde.

DALHEIM, a ſmall town in a county of the ſame name, in the dutchy of Limburg, formerly belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, by whom it was ceded, with ſeveral other ſmall places, to the Emperor, in 1785. It lies 9 miles N. E. of Liege.

DAMBACH, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine.

DAMGARD, an open town with a caſtle, near the Reckenitz, in the diſtrict of Barth, ſituated on an eminence, commanding the road out of Mecklenburg into Hither Pomerania. It belongs to the crown of Sweden, and lies 14 miles N. E. of Roſtock.

DAMM, a ſmall town of Hither Pomerania, on the Ploene, which falls into the lake of Damm juſt below this place. It contains nothing of conſequence except a good ſteel manufactory. By the peace of Weſtphalia it was ceded to Sweden, but in 1720 to Pruſſia. It lies 5 miles E. of Stettin.

DAMM, NEW, a ſmall town and diſtrict of the New Mark of Brandenburg, on the river Miezel, 12 miles N. of Küſtrin.

DANNEMARIE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, in the diſtrict of Beſort.

DANNENBERG, a county of Lower Saxony, bounded on the weſt by Lüneburg, on the north by Lauenburg and Mecklenburg, on the eaſt and ſouth by Brandenburg. Upon the death of the Duke of Zell in 1706, it devolved to the electoral houſe of Hannover. The capital, of the ſame name, lies on the river Jetze: 22 miles S. E. of Lauenburg.

DANTZIG, an opulent ſtrong ſea-port town of Pruſſia, on the weſt bank of the Viſtula, where it diſcharges itſelf into the Gulf of Dantzig. It was formerly ſubject to the Teutonic knights, but in 1454 placed itſelf under the protection of Poland. In this ſituation it remained as an independent Hanſe town, till the year 1793, when it was taken poſſeſſion of by the King of Pruſſia. All religions are tolerated here, but the magiſtrates are Lutherans. The city is ſurrounded by the little rivers Rodaune, or Rodun, and Motlau, the latter of which divides the old from the new town. The inhabitants amount to at leaſt 50,000. Here are 15 Lutheran, 2 Calviniſt, and 7 Catholic churches. It is a place of great ſtrength, and its fortifications have been improved from time to time, and are kept in excellent repair. By means of a ſluice the country may be laid under water to a great diſtance on one ſide, and on the other the city is defended by mountains, the principal of which are Biſchofsberg and Hagelſberg, and by very high bulwarks. The ramparts are planted with a great number of braſs cannon, and the two arſenals contain abundance of military ſtores. The city has a college, a conſiderable library, and manufactories of aqua vitæ, vitriol, ſaltpetre, lace, cloth, ſtuffs, cordovan, a ſugar-houſe, and 4 docks. The commerce of Dantzig is very extenſive, and almoſt the whole trade of Poland paſſes through the hands of its inhabitants. The number of veſſels belonging to it amounts to about 80, moſt of which carry from 2 to 400 tons. Dantzig was in 1709 viſited by the plague, which ſwept off 24,000 inhabitants. In 1733 it declared in favour of King Staniſlaus, who took refuge there; in conſequence of which, the year following, it was at firſt beſieged by the Ruſſian and Saxon troops: the ſiege was then turned into a blockade, and after a violent bombardment, the city was obliged to capitulate on the 8th of July the ſame year, and to acknowledge Auguſtus III. as its lawful ſovereign. During the war of 1756, upon the frequent approach of Ruſſian troops, its fortifications were anew placed on the moſt reſpectable footing. In 1783 it was beſieged by a Pruſſian army, on account of ſome commercial diſputes; but by the interpoſition of Ruſſia, and likewiſe of the King of Poland, the court of Berlin was prevailed upon to raiſe the ſiege, and conferences were opened to adjuſt this affair. In 1788 the greater part of the citizens and merchants reſolved to ſubmit to the King of Pruſſia, but this was prevented by the magiſtrates. Upon the ſecond diviſion of Poland in 1793, this city and its territory, as has been mentioned above, was ſeized upon by the King of Pruſſia. Dantzig lies 23 miles W. of Elbing, in lat. 54° 23′ N. long. 16° 16′ E.

DANUBE, a large river of Europe, which riſes at Doneſchingen, in Swabia, in the principality of Fürſtenberg, becomes navigable at Ulm, and after watering Swabia, Bavaria, Auſtria, and Hungary, and being joined by 120 rivers, 60 of which are navigable, it diſcharges itſelf into the Black Sea,

in 5 branches, with ſuch rapidity, that its current is diſtinguiſhable for ſeveral miles in the ſea. That part of the river beyond the frontiers of Germany was formerly called the Iſter. It is remarkable for being one of the few rivers which run from weſt to eaſt. From its ſource to the Black Sea, it traverſes a courſe of above 3000 miles. It abounds in fiſh, chiefly ſturgeon, which come out of the Black Sea, and often proceed above 2000 miles up the Danube, in queſt of the ſmall inſects which float on its ſurface.

Dardesheim, a ſmall town in the principality of Halberſtadt. It ſtands on the Ort Mountain, and, together with a diſtrict comprehending 3 villages, belongs to the Provoſt of Halberſtadt. It lies 9 miles N. of Wernigerode.

Darmstadt, the reſidence of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, on a river of the ſame name, in the upper county of Katzenelnbogen. Its moſt remarkable buildings are the three caſtles, and the magnificent palace of the Landgrave Lewis VIII. Beſides the caſtle where the landgrave reſides, the vault in the church where the princes are interred, the extenſive buildings for the colleges of government, the academy or gymnaſium, the park and pleaſure-grounds of the prince, are likewiſe worthy of notice. Beyond the ſuburbs ſtands the orphan-houſe. The number of inhabitants exceeds 9000. It lies 15 miles S. of Frankfurt on the Mayn, in lat. 49° 53′ N. long. 6° 13′ E.

Darney, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges.

Dars, or Der Dars, a peninſula of Swediſh Pomerania, connected with the diſtrict of Wuſtrow in Mecklenburg, by a narrow ſandy neck of land. It contains 4 conſiderable villages, and a ſmall place called Arenſhope, where the Prince of Heſſenſtein, as governor of Swediſh Pomerania, has eſtabliſhed a corps of marines, who are inſtructed and exerciſed in navigation. In ſpring great quantities of herrings are caught on the coaſts.

Dassel, a ſmall old town, formerly the capital of one of the moſt ancient counties of Saxony, lying in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, near the foreſt of Sollingen, between the Weſer and the Leine. When the family of the ancient counts of Daſſel became extinct, this county was divided between the biſhopric of Hildeſheim and the dukes of Brunſwick and Lüneburg. It lies 15 miles N.N.W of Göttingen.

Datschitz, a ſmall open town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau, 25 miles S. of Iglau.

Debrenitz, a long narrow lake of Eaſt Pruſſia, upon which ſtands the town of Oſterrode.

Deckendorf, a ſmall town of Lower Bavaria, between Straubing and Vilſhofen, on the north bank of the Danube, with a bridge over that river. It is a well-built and populous town. The toll collected here is very conſiderable. In the war of the Bavarian ſucceſſion in 1742, this town was very much damaged by fire, and was ſometimes in the poſſeſſion of the Auſtrian, and ſometimes of the Bavarian troops.

Delfhaven, a large village in the province of Holland, on the Maas, a mile from Rotterdam, from whence a great canal is carried to Delft. It has an extenſive trade in herrings.

Delft, a fine large town in South Holland, on the Schie. In this place are the extenſive arſenal of the province of Holland, and 4 powder-magazines. It was the reſidence of Baron Lewenhoeck, and the birth-place of Hugo Grotius. Its principal manufactures are a kind of earthen-ware reſembling porcelain, and tobacco-pipes. It is the third in rank of the 18 towns which ſend deputies to the States General. It lies 9 miles N.W. of Rotterdam, in lat. 51° 57′ N. long. 1° 54′ E.

Delfzyl, a fortified town in the province of Gröningen, at the mouth of the Ems, where it is joined by the Damſterdiep. It is the key to Gröningen, and has a good harbour: 11 miles W. of Embden.

Delitzsch, a town, caſtle, and diſtrict in Miſnia. Great numbers of worſted ſtockings are made here: 15 miles N. of Leipzig.

Delle, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, capital of a canton in the diſtrict of Befort.

Delmenhorst, formerly a county belonging to Denmark, which, in 1775, together with the county of Oldenburg, was raiſed to the rank of a dutchy, and now belongs to the younger branch of the houſe of Holſtein-Gottorp. It lies in the circle of Weſtphalia, on the Weſer, between Münſter, Eaſt Frieſland, and Bremen. The town of Delmenhorſt is ſituated on the river Delme, in the diſtrict of the ſame name. It lies 8 miles W.S.W. of Bremen, in lat. 53° 4′ N. long. 5° 22′ E.

Delsberg, a ſmall town on the river Birs, in the biſhopric of Baſel, between Solothurn and Porentrui, from which the neighbouring country is called the Valley of Delſberg.

Demmin, a town of Hither Pomerania, in the diſtrict of Stettin. It is in ſome meaſure fortified, and lies among moraſſes on the river Peene, at its conflux with the Tollenſee and Trebel. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in corn and other articles. It formerly belonged to the crown of Sweden, but by the peace of 1721 it was ceded to the King of Pruſſia. In 1779 the inhabitants amounted to 2100. It lies 16 miles S.W. of Greifswalde.

Demona, Val di Demona, the northernmoſt and largeſt province of Sicily, which is mountainous, but its numerous rivers render it very fertile.

Dendermonde, a fortified town, formerly the capital of an extenſive lordſhip in Auſtrian Flanders, ſituated at the confluſx of the Dender and Scheldt. In time of war this is a place of great importance, as it may be laid under water, and commands the communication between Ghent and Antwerp. Dendermonde was taken by the allies under

under the Duke of Marlborough. It was afterwards one of the Dutch barrier towns, till 1715, when it was agreed that the garriſon ſhould be compoſed both of Dutch and Imperialiſts. It was taken by the French in 1794. It lies 17 miles S. W. of Bruſſels, in lat. 51° 3′ N. long. 1° 46′ E.

DERENBERG, a lordſhip and town of the ſame name, between the principality of Halberſtadt and the dominions of Brunſwick-Lüneburg: 7 miles W. of Halberſtadt.

DESSAU, the capital and reſidence of the Prince of Anhalt-Deſſau. It is ſituated in a delightful plain, on the Mulda, which joins the Elbe near the town. Its inhabitants are partly Lutherans, partly Calviniſts. There are likewiſe ſome Jews. It has flouriſhing manufactures of cloth, ſtockings, and hats. In the Mulda is a good ſalmon-fiſhery, and near the town the prince has a fine menagerie. It lies 11 miles S. S. E. of Zerbſt, in lat. 51° 52′ N. long. 10° E.

DETMOLD, a town and diſtrict in the county of Lippe, on the river Wehre, with a fortified caſtle, which is the reſidence of the eldeſt and reigning branch of the counts of Lippe. The colleges of government have alſo their ſeat here. It lies 16 miles N. N. W. of Paderborn.

DETTELBACH, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Mayn, in the biſhopric of Würzburg, 8 miles E. of Würzburg.

DEVENTER, the capital of the province of Overyſſel, on the right bank of the river Yſſel. It is a fine large populous place, fortified in the ancient manner, and has an academy. It lies 9 miles N. of Zutphen, in lat. 52° 17′ N. long. 3° 45′ E.

DEUTSCH-BROD, an ancient royal town in the circle of Czaſlau, in Bohemia, on the river Sczawa. An academy was founded at this place in 1735 by Imperial permiſſion. It lies 10 miles N. of Iglau.

DIEBURG, a diſtrict and ſmall town of the electorate of Mentz, ſurrounded by the territories of Heſſe-Darmſtadt. The Baron of Groſchlag has a caſtle here, belonging to Odenwald, one of the cantons of the Franconian knights. It lies 15 miles S. W. of Aſchaffenburg.

DIEKIRCH, a ſmall town of the Netherlands, on the river Saure, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, 16 miles N. of Luxemburg.

DIEPHOLZ, a village and caſtle in the county of the ſame name, in Weſtphalia, on the river Hunte. The inhabitants of this country raiſe a fine breed of cattle, and manufacture coloured linens. The county lies between the biſhopric of Münſter, the county of Hoya, and the principality of Minden; and belongs to the Elector of Hannover.

DIERDORF, a diſtrict and town, with a new caſtle, in the upper county of Wied, on the Wiedbach. It is the reſidence of the counts of Wied-Runkel, and has ſeveral manufactures. In 1756 the Capuchins were permitted to build a church here, which occaſioned violent diſturbances. It lies 12 miles N. of Coblentz.

DIERNSTAIN, a village in Lower Auſtria, on the Danube, with a foundation and convent of regular canons of St. Auguſtine, belonging to the counts of Stahrenberg. At this place, upon a rock, are the ruins of an ancient caſtle, in which Richard I. of England was detained priſoner by Duke Leopold. It lies 17 miles N. N. E. of St. Pölten.

DIESEN, the diſtrict of, is compoſed of ſeveral villages on the mountain of Theſen, belonging jointly to the Biſhop of Baſel and canton of Bern.

DIEST, a town of Brabant, on the river Demer, on the confines of the biſhopric of Liege, formerly belonging to the Prince of Orange. Very good beer is brewed at this place. It lies 15 miles N. E. of Louvain.

DIETFURT, a frontier town of the Upper Palatinate, on the rivers Altmühl and Labar, in the diſtrict of Straubingen and electorate of Bavaria, on the borders of the biſhopric of Aichſtädt. It lies 20 miles N. N. E. of Ingolſtadt.

DIETZ, a county, diſtrict, and town, on the Lahne, in the circle of Weſtphalia, belonging to the Prince of Naſſau-Dietz. It is a very fine, handſome town, lies in a warm fertile valley, and is divided into the old and new town, the latter of which was built at the commencement of the laſt century. The old town may be traced back to the remoteſt antiquity. There are at preſent ſome Roman walls ſtanding, and from time to time Roman antiquities are found here. Alten-Dietz and Freuen-Dietz are villages belonging to it. It lies 16 miles E. S. E. of Coblentz.

DIEUSE, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Meurte. It is ſituated on the river Seille, has a good ſalt-ſpring, near the Linden Lake, in which uncommonly large carp are caught.

DIGNE, a town of France, capital of the department of the Lower Alps, containing about 3000 inhabitants.

DILLENBURG, a diſtrict and town in the Weſterwald, in the circle of Weſtphalia, on the river Dille, with a fortreſs on a mountain, the uſual reſidence of the princes of Naſſau-Dillenburg. During the ſeven years war this caſtle was ſometimes in the hands of the French and ſometimes of the allies. The whole of the territories of Dillenburg comprehends 9 diſtricts, wherein are 5 towns and 2 villages. The inhabitants are Calviniſts. The mines of copper and iron-ſtone are very profitable to the country. Upon the death of Prince Chriſtian in 1739 this diſtrict was annexed to Naſſau-Dietz, whereupon the Prince of Orange immediately took poſſeſſion of it, and was confirmed therein by the Emperor in 1744. It lies 12 miles N. N. W. of Wetzlar, in lat. 50° 42′ N. long. 6° 2′ E.

DILLINGEN, a tolerable town and caſtle of Swabia, on the Danube, belonging to the Biſhop of Augſburg, being his ordinary reſidence, and has a Catholic univerſity, founded in 1552. Pope Gregory XIII. inſtituted an academy at Dillingen for miſſionaries

miſſionaries to be employed in the converſion of Proteſtants and the inſtruction of Proteſtant youth in the doctrines of Popery. Thereto the Pope contributes monthly 100 ſcudi. Beſides this inſtitution, the Biſhop John Francis, who died in 1740, founded another academy, in which candidates for holy orders are inſtructed in the duties of the clerical office, and handſomely provided for. It lies 13 miles s. w. of Donauwerth, in lat. 48° 32′ N. long. 8° 7′ E.

DINANT, a town in the diſtrict of Condros, in the biſhopric of Liege, on the Maas. The adjacent country contains numerous quarries of black marble, but the principal trade of the inhabitants is in leather. It lies 13 miles s. of Namur.

DINGELSING, a ſmall old town of Lower Bavaria, on the river Iſer, belonging to the diſtrict of Landſhut. It ſuffered ſeverely in the war of 1743. It lies 16 miles s. of Straubing.

DINKELSPUHL, an Imperial city of Swabia, on the river Wernitz, on the borders of Franconia. Its magiſtracy is half Lutheran and half Catholic, but the inhabitants are principally Lutherans. The Teutonic knights have a foundation here. At the diets of the Empire it has the ſixteenth place on the Swabian bench, and the thirteenth at the diets of the circle. Its contribution to a Roman month is 90 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment it gives 148 dollars 71 kr. Its territory is ſmall, and Elwangen and Oettingen-Spielberg contend for the juriſdiction over it. It lies 12 miles N. N. E. of Elwangen, in lat. 49° 7′ N. long. 8° 2′ E.

DINSLACKEN, a ſmall town with a court of juſtice, in the dutchy of Cleve, between Weſel and Duiſburg. It was formerly an Imperial lordſhip, to which the town of Weſel belonged.

DIPPOLDISWALDA, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and caſtle on the Weſſeritz, in the circle of Meiſſen, belonging to the Elector of Saxony, as a fief of Bohemia. The lords of Maltitz ſold this place to the Elector Auguſtus in 1569. It lies 12 miles s. of Dreſden.

DIRSCHAU, a fortified town on the Viſtula, in a circle of the ſame name, in Weſt Pruſſia, 9 miles w. of Marienburg.

DIXMUDE, a fortified town of Flanders. A great horſe fair is held here annually in June. The environs of this town yield better cheeſe and butter than any other part of the Netherlands. It lies 10 miles E. of Furnes.

DÖBELN, a ſmall town in the circle of Leipzig, on the Mulda. Near it is an old ruined caſtle. Great quantities of damaſks, linen, woollen cloth, and hats, are made here. It lies 12 miles E. of Colditz.

DOBRILUGK, a ſmall town, caſtle, and lordſhip, in Lower Luſatia, on the river Dober, 20 miles E. of Torgau.

DOBRZANY, a village on the Radbuſe, in the circle of Pilſen, in Bohemia, belonging to the convent of Præmonſtratenſian nuns of St. Norbert, in Chotieſchau. It lies 9 miles s. s. w. of Pilſen.

DOBRZIN, the capital of a diſtrict and county of the ſame name, on the Viſtula, in Great Poland. The courts of juſtice for the diſtrict are held here, and it is the reſidence of one of the inferior caſtellans.

DOCKUM, not a very large, but a fine trading town, lying in the province of Friesland, near the German Ocean. Great quantities of ſalt are made here. It lies 9 miles N. E. of Leuwerden.

DOESBURG, a town in the county of Zutphen, at the junction of the Old and New Yſſel, 15 miles N. E. of Nimeguen.

DOHNA, a ſmall town on the Müglitz, ſituated on a hill, in the circle of Meiſſen. Near it lie the ruins of the village which ſtood on the ſo called Schloſs (caſtle) Mountain, which was deſtroyed in 1403, and was the reſidence of the celebrated burgraves of Dohna. It lies 9 miles s. E. of Dreſden.

DOLNSTEIN, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in the biſhopric of Aichſtädt, in Franconia. It is ſituated on the Altmühl, 5 miles w. of Aichſtädt.

DÖMITZ, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at the conflux of the Elde and Elbe, ſituated on the borders of the county of Dannenberg. It has a fortified caſtle, with walls and baſtions, and a ſluice, whereby the whole country can be laid under water. It lies 8 miles E. of Dannenberg.

DOMITZSCH, a ſmall open town on the Elbe, with a Teutonic commandery, belonging to the bailiwick of Saxony, 20 miles N. N. E. of Leipzig.

DOMO D'OSSOLA, a ſmall fortified town of the dutchy of Milan, on the river Toſa, in the county of Anghiera.

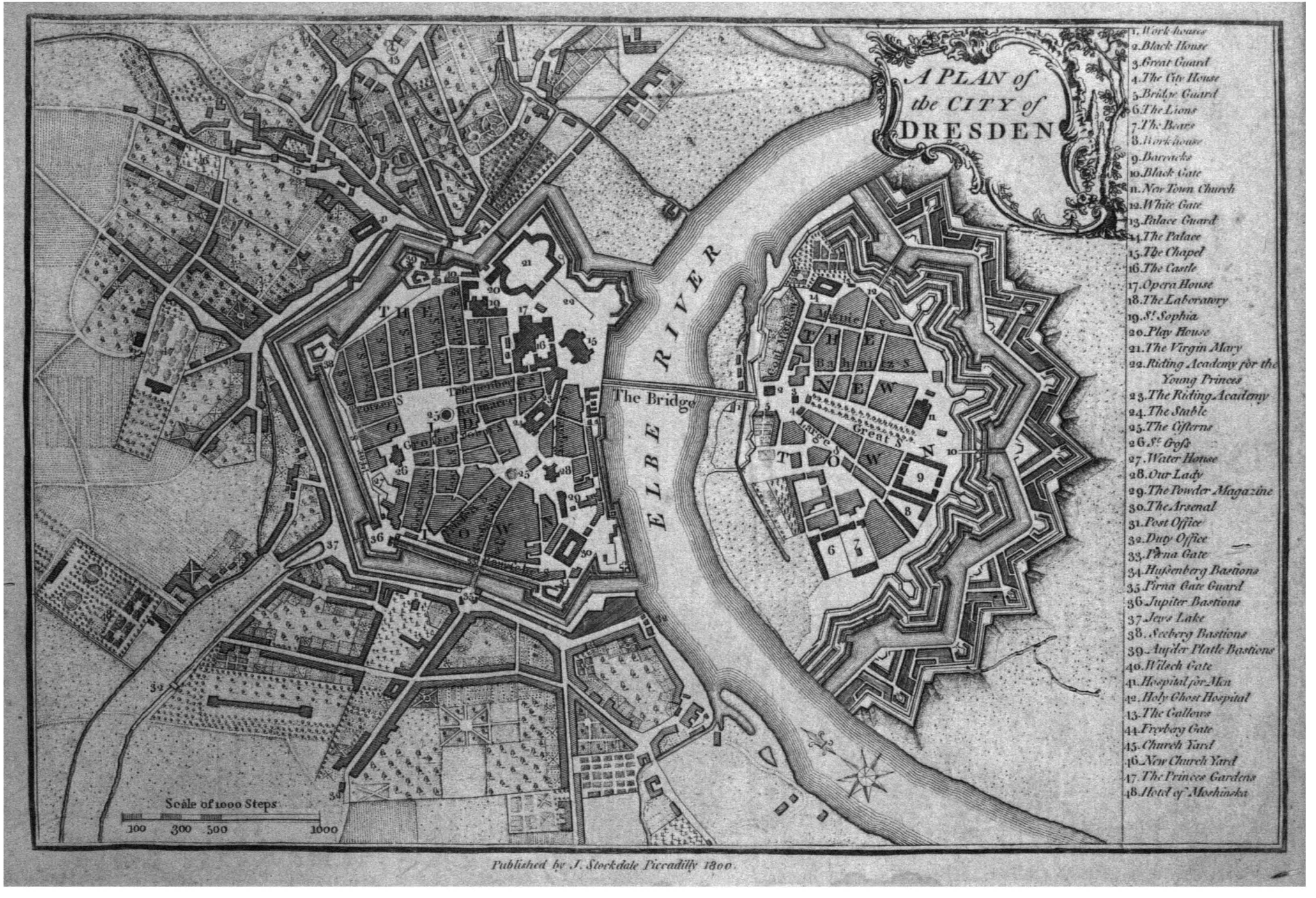
DOMPAIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges and diſtrict of Mirecourt, 9 miles E. N. E. of Epinal.

DOMVILLERS, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe and diſtrict of Verdun. It was formerly attached to the dutchy of Luxemburg. After being taken by the French they diſmantled its fortifications, in the year 1673.

DONAWERTH, a handſome town on the Danube, at its conflux with the Wenitz, in the circle of Swabia. It was formerly a free Imperial town of the Lutheran religion. In the year 1607, on account of a tumult raiſed by the Lutherans by occaſion of an unuſual proceſſion of the Catholic abbot of the Holy Croſs, it was put under the ban of the Empire; and the Duke of Bavaria, as a compenſation for putting it in execution, obtained poſſeſſion of the town. It lies 9 miles N. E. of Hochſtätt, in lat. 48° 38′ N. long. 8° 24′ E.

DONCHERY, a ſmall town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and diſtrict of Sedan, on the Meuſe, 3 miles W. of Sedan.

DORDRECHT, an ancient, fine, large, opulent, trading town in South Holland, on the Maas, which is here called the Merwe. It has the firſt vote at the aſſemblies of the Dutch towns, and likewiſe the privilege to oblige all ſhips coming down the Rhine and the Maas to unload and pay a toll, which



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which with the duties upon Rheniſh wines is very advantageous to the town. Its natural ſituation is ſuch, that it never has been taken by any enemy, although it is otherwiſe defenceleſs. It contains a fine council-houſe, a good harbour, ſeveral Lutheran and Calviniſt churches, a well-regulated academy, and the mint of South Holland. In the year 1618 a ſynod was held here concerning the Arminians, the decrees of which paſs for laws in eccleſiaſtical matters throughout Holland. The inhabitants, who in the year 1795 amounted to 19,000, trade in wine, corn, and timber; great quantities of the latter are cut up in the many ſaw-mills in the neighbourhood. It lies 10 miles S. E. of Rotterdam, in lat. 51° 51′ N. long. 2° 20′ E.

DORLSHAGEN, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, belonging to the Elector of Cologne: 8 miles S. S. E. of Altendorn.

DORNBURG, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict on the Saale, ſituated on a hill in Thuringia, 10 miles N. E. of Jena, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. At the foot of the hill, below the caſtle, lies the village of Dorndorf, which has a bridge over the Saale. In 1717 this town was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire.

DORNHAN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the Schwarzwald, in Swabia, in the dutchy of Würtemberg. In Auguſt 1718 this place was conſumed by lightning. It lies 13 miles W. S. W. of Haigerloch.

DORNSTETTEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict of the dutchy of Würtemberg, in the Schwarzwald, 15 miles N. W. of Haigerloch.

DORSTEN, a ſmall fortified town in the county of Recklingſhauſen, in Weſtphalia, ſituated on the Lippe, with a convent of nuns; it belongs to the Elector of Cologne: 15 miles E. N. E. of Weſel.

DOTEKOM, a ſmall town in the county of Zutphen, on the Old Yſſel, 10 miles from Doeſburg, celebrated for its foundery of bombs and cannon-balls.

DOUAY, a city of France, capital of the department of the North. It is a large fortified town, ſituated on the river Scarpe, with an univerſity founded by Philip II. of Spain. It is a place of great antiquity, and was very famous as early as the time of the firſt counts of Flanders. The fort on the Scarpe lies about a cannon-ſhot from the town, and is entirely ſurrounded by water. Douay was taken by the allies under the Duke of Marlborough in 1710, and retaken by the French in 1712. Lat. 50° 24′ N. long. 45′ E.

DOULENS, a town of France, and capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Somme.

DRAGUIGNAN, a town of France, and capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Var, containing about 9000 inhabitants.

DRAMBURG, a ſmall town in the New Mark of Brandenburg, capital of the circle of Dramburg, on the Drage. It is compoſed of the old and new town, and lies 25 miles E. of New Stargard.

DRANSFELD, a village between the Leine and Weſer, in the principality of Calenberg, 6 miles S. W. of Göttingen.

DRAUSEN, a lake of Weſt-Pruſſia, near the town of Elbing, which diſcharges itſelf into the Friſche Haff.

DRAW, or DRAVE, a large river, which riſes at Innichen in the Tirol, on the frontiers of Salzburg, runs through Stiria and Carinthia, and empties itſelf into the Danube, near Eſſeck. Its courſe is from weſt to eaſt.

DREPKOW, a ſmall town of Lower Luſatia. It belongs to 3 noblemen, is principally inhabited by Vandals, and is reckoned one of the 6 Vandal towns. It lies 9 miles S. S. W. of Cotbus.

DRESDEN, a well-fortified and handſome city, the reſidence of the Elector of Saxony, in the circle of Miſnia. It is ſituated on the Elbe, which divides it into the old and new town, connected by a grand ſtone bridge, which ſtands on 18 arches, and is 550 paces in length. On both ſides are raiſed pavements of flag-ſtones, with ſeats railed round, for the accommodation of paſſengers. It is lighted at night by lamps, as are likewiſe the 3 towns of which Dreſden is at preſent compoſed; namely, the Reſidence, or Dreſden Proper, likewiſe called New Dreſden; the New Town; and Friedrichſtadt. In the former is the elector's palace, the apartments of which are very magnificent; the green room in particular was very famous, on account of the valuable articles it contained, before the war of 1756. A paſſage from the palace communicates with the Roman Catholic electoral church, finiſhed in 1751. We muſt alſo notice the gallery of paintings, in which are to be ſeen the maſter-pieces of the celebrated Corregio; the elector's library, which has been augmented by thoſe formerly belonging to the counts of Bünau and Brühl; the cabinet of natural and artificial curioſities; and a choice collection of mathematical, ſurgical, and anatomical inſtruments. The new cathedral of the Holy Croſs muſt likewiſe not be omitted. The town of Old Dreſden, which ſince 1732 has been called the New Town, underwent great improvements during the reigns of Auguſtus II. and Auguſtus III. Beſides the many handſome private buildings, the moſt conſpicuous of which is the palace of Vitzthum, the principal public edifices are, the magnificent Dutch or Japaneſe palace, containing great quantities of valuable foreign and Saxon china; the houſe where the provincial ſtates aſſemble; the academy of cadets; the newly-built barracks, with the gilt metal equeſtrian ſtatue of Auguſtus II. erected in 1736. The firſt and ſecond ſtories of the Japaneſe palace are occupied by the elector's library, compoſed of 140,000 volumes. Friedrichſtadt was built in 1670, and is ſeparated by the Weiſſeritz, over which is a good ſtone bridge. It was embelliſhed with many handſome buildings by King Frederic Auguſtus II. after whom it was named, and ſurrounded with paliſades and forts. Here are the

extenſive garden and the ſummer reſidence of Count Brühl; a farm with a fine Dutch dairy; a menagerie; a bee-garden, and wax manufactory, all belonging to the elector; with delightful alleys of lime-trees, &c. Beſides the academy of cadets, for young noblemen, eſtabliſhed in 1726, Dreſden likewiſe contains an academy of architecture, painting, ſculpture, and engraving, founded in 1697, to which great improvements and additions were made in 1764. One branch of it has been removed to Leipzig. The productions both of this academy and of that at Leipzig, are inſpected every year from the 5th to the 20th of March. Dreſden has alſo very excellent manufactures of all kinds, with a cannon and bell foundery. About 1½ mile from hence, at the village of Plauen, commences the Valley of Plauen, which abounds in petrifactions. The number of inhabitants is not ſo great as formerly, having decreaſed very much between 1756 and 1763. It does not at preſent much exceed 40,000. In fact, this city has not recovered from the ſeven years war in the ſame proportion as the reſt of Saxony. This war was very unfortunate for Dreſden; for in 1756 it was taken by the Pruſſians; previous to which the King of Poland and Elector of Saxony had retired to Warſaw, but the queen with the reſt of the royal family remained behind. In November 1758, upon the approach of the Auſtrians and of the army of the Empire, the Pruſſian commandant, Count Schmettau, ſet fire to part of the ſuburbs. September 4, 1759, the Pruſſians evacuated this metropolis, by capitulation; whereupon the Auſtrians and the army of the Empire took poſſeſſion of it; but the royal family went firſt to Prague, and from thence to Münich. In July 1760, the King of Pruſſia again approached with a ſtrong army, and kept up ſuch a violent cannonade againſt the city for 9 days, that great part of it was reduced to aſhes. But he was obliged to raiſe the ſiege, through the excellent diſpoſitions of the Imperial general Macquire, by whoſe orders the ſuburbs were entirely burned down. During this laſt ſiege, 212 houſes, with the old church of the Croſs, were levelled with the ground, and 19 more greatly damaged. Dreſden lies in lat. 51° 6′ N. long. 11° 20′ E.

DRIEDORF, a ſmall town compoſed of 3 villages, with a caſtle and diſtrict in the Weſterwald, belonging to Naſſau-Dillenburg, 14 miles E. of Hachenburg.

DRIESSEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict formerly containing a fortreſs, ſituated in the midſt of moraſſes, on the Netze, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. Since the peace of Hubertſberg it has been more handſomely rebuilt, and the ground formerly occupied by the fortreſs has been covered with houſes. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by agriculture, breeding cattle, and cloth-weaving: 9 miles E. S. E. of Friedberg.

DRINGENBERG, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the biſhopric of Paderborn, on the Oeſe, 10 miles E. S. E. of Paderborn.

DROSCHAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlaw: 8 miles S. S. E. of Klattau.

DROSENDORF, a town of Lower Auſtria, on the river Teya. An ancient caſtle is ſtill to be ſeen here, formerly inhabited by the Knights Templars. It lies 16 miles W. of Znaym.

DROSSEN, the capital of the circle of Sternberg, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. It is a pretty large town, in a good ſituation, with manufactures of fine cloth: 15 miles S. E. of Küſtrin.

DRUSENHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the river Motter at its conflux with the Rhine.

DRYBURG, a diſtrict and ſmall town, with a ruined caſtle, in the biſhopric of Paderborn, formerly called Iburg, which was one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes of the Saxons againſt the Franks. Charlemagne took it in 766, and gave it to the biſhopric of Paderborn. It contains a medicinal ſpring, the water of which contains much more fixed air and mineral particles than that of Pyrmont. It lies 8 miles E. of Paderborn.

DUBEN, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, on the Mulda, in the circle of Leipzig. About 5 miles from hence, towards Wittenberg, is the foreſt of Düben, or Torgau, wherein great quantities of pitch and alum are made.

DUERSTEDE, a ſmall fortified town of the province of Utrecht, ſituated on the river Leck, 11 miles S. E. of Utrecht.

DULKEN, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Jüliers, in Weſtphalia, 10 miles E. of Ruremonde.

DULMAN, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Münſter, 14 miles S. W. of Munſter.

DORTMUND, a free Imperial town, formerly a Hanſe town, in the circle of Weſtphalia, on the river Ems, in the county of Mark. It is in ſome meaſure fortified, and its territory includes an ancient Imperial county. It has the privilege of coining, and is exempt from paying toll throughout the whole Empire. The inhabitants are Lutherans. It contains an academy, a Dominican and Franciſcan convent, and 2 nunneries. Its quota to a Roman month is 96 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment it contributes 108 dollars 20½ kr. It lies 16 miles S. W. of Hamm, in lat. 51° 31′ N. long. 5° 13′ E.

DUMA, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Berg, in Weſtphalia, on the little river Duma, near its conflux with the Wipper: 15 miles S. S. E. of Düſſeldorf.

DUMMERSEE, a lake of Weſtphalia, between the territories of Münſter, Oſnabrück, and Diepholz, about 4 miles long and 3 broad, abounding in fiſh.

DUN, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, ſituated on the Meuſe, in the diſtrict of Stenay.

DUNKIRK, a celebrated ſea-port town of France, in the department of the North and diſtrict of Bergues, which in 1658 came into the hands of the Engliſh, as a compenſation for the aſſiſtance lent by Cromwell

Cromwell to Lewis XIV. againſt Spain; but in 1662 was ſold by King Charles II. to France for 5,000,000 livres. Its harbour and fortifications then underwent conſiderable improvements; and in the war of 1668, and that of the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, the trade of the Engliſh and Dutch ſuffered very great injury from the privateers of Dunkirk. For this reaſon, England inſiſted, as an article of the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, that the harbour ſhould be filled up, and the fortifications demoliſhed. This was enforced at every ſubſequent peace, till that of 1783. In the year 1784 it was declared a free port, and all the privileges granted by Lewis XIV. in 1662 and 1700 were renewed and confirmed. In the year 1793 the Engliſh, under the Duke of York, attempted to beſiege it, but were obliged to retire. The churches contain many paintings by celebrated maſters: it has alſo a public library and many ſnuff-manufactories. The entrance into the harbour being very dangerous, and ſhipwrecks very frequent in conſequence of it, in November 1774, buoys of various colours were placed on both ſides of the harbour. It lies 11 miles W. of Furnes, in lat. 51° 4′ N. long. 5′ E.

DURANCE, a river of France, which riſes on the borders of Piedmont, and runs into the Rhone a little below Avignon.

DURBUY, a ſmall town on the river Ourte, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, 18 miles S. W. of Spa.

DUREN, a handſome town on the river Roer, in the dutchy of Jüliers. It is fortified, and has a good trade: 7 miles S. S. E. of Jüliers.

DURKHEIM, a ſmall town and caſtle of the Lower Palatinate, in the county of Leiningen, on the Hardt. The Calviniſts have enjoyed liberty of conſcience here ſince the year 1726. It lies 13 miles W. of Manheim.

DURLACH, a margravate of Swabia, being the northern part of the margravate of Baden. The capital of it is likewiſe called Durlach, is ſituated on the Pfinz, and is well built, containing a caſtle, belonging to the prince (in which is the mint), an academy, all kinds of manufactures, and in the neighbourhood are ſome fine ſtone-quarries. It lies 15 miles N. N. E. of Baden, in lat. 48° 58′ N. long. 6° 10′ E.

DUSSELDORF, the capital of the dutchy of Berg, on the Düſſel, at its conflux with the Rhine. It is fortified, and has a fine caſtle, with two galleries of admirable paintings, containing ſome valuable pieces by Vandyck, Rubens, &c. In this town are likewiſe the colleges of government for Jüliers and Berg, an academy for painting, and an academy for trade, inſtituted in the year 1776. In the year 1785 it contained 10,000 inhabitants. It lies 20 miles N. N. E. of Cologne, in lat. 51° 23′ N. long. 4° 15′ E.

DUX, a conſiderable village, fine caſtle, and lordſhip, belonging to the counts of Waldſtein, in the circle of Leutmeritz, in Bohemia, ſituated on the frontiers of Meiſſen, between Töplitz and Bilin.

DUYSBURG, a fortified town in the dutchy of Cleve, near the Rhine, between the rivers Ruhr and Auger. It has a Calviniſt univerſity, founded in the year 1655. In the year 1784 it contained 682 houſes and 3544 inhabitants: they ſubſiſt by their manufactures, and various articles, which they ſend to the neighbouring provinces of Holland. It lies 8 miles S. E. of Moers, in lat. 51° 23′ N. long. 4° 1′ E.

DUYTZ, a village on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of boats to the city of Cologne, ſituated in the dutchy of Berg, with a Benedictine abbey. A great number of Jews live at this place: 3 miles S. of Mühlheim.

E.

EBENFURTH, a ſmall town and caſtle in Lower Auſtria, on the Leythe, belonging to one of the counts of Halweil. It lies 11 miles S. S. E. of Baden.

EBERBACH, a Ciſtercian abbey in the diſtrict of Rheingau, belonging to Mentz, where many of the archbiſhops and counts of Naſſau and Katzenelnbogen lie interred: 11 miles E. N. E. of Heidelberg.

EBERMANSTADT, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the river Wiſent, belonging to the biſhopric of Bamberg, 13 miles S. S. E. of Bamberg.

EBERN, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Franconia, on the Baunach, belonging to the biſhopric of Würzburg, 12 miles N. N. W. of Bamberg.

EBINGEN, a ſmall town and lordſhip in the dutchy of Würtemberg, near the Danube. In this diſtrict a very good kind of cheeſe is made, called Ochſenburg cheeſe: it lies 7 miles S. of Hohenzollern.

ECHTERNACH, a ſmall town of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg. The abbot of the Benedictine convent in this place was a prince of the Empire, and a ſtate of the circle of Weſtphalia. It lies 10 miles W. N. W. of Triers.

ECKARDSBERG, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in Thuringia, 10 miles W. of Naumburg, formerly belonging to Weiſſenfels, but at preſent to the Elector of Saxony. This town, with its diſtrict, compoſed an ancient county.

ECKRENFÖRDE, a ſmall town and harbour on a

bay of the Baltic Sea, in the dutchy of Sleſwick, 14 miles N. W. of Kiel.

ECLUSE, L', a town of France in the department of the North, 6 miles S. of Douay.

EDAM, a town of North Holland, 10 miles N. E. of Amſterdam, on the Zuyder Zee, with a good harbour. It is celebrated for its cheeſe, and great numbers of ſhips are built here.

EDIMBURG, or OEDENBURG, a royal town of Hungary. It is well built, inhabited by Germans, who ſubſiſt by trade and manufactures, principally by cloth-weaving; their number amounts to 11,600. The magiſtrates are partly Catholics and partly Proteſtants: the latter have a church in the town, and an academy in the ſuburbs. The markets for cattle, held every Friday near the town, ſupply Auſtria, Moravia, and Bohemia, annually with 40,000 oxen and 150,000 pigs. It lies 26 miles S. S. E. of Vienna.

EFFERDING, a town of Upper Auſtria, with a caſtle, ſituated near the Danube, belonging to Count Stahremberg. It lies 12 miles E. of Linz.

EGELN, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, on the Bode, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, which was formerly a county, but by the peace of Weſtphalia was incorporated with the dutchy of Magdeburg. On the other ſide of the Bode lies the rich Catholic nunnery called Marienſtuhl. It lies 13 miles N. of Aſcherſleben.

EGENBURG, an ancient town of Lower Auſtria, in the circle above the Manhardſberg. The adjacent country yields pretty good wine. It lies 13 miles S. W. of Znaym.

EGER, a fortified, populous, royal town of Bohemia, in the lordſhip of the ſame name, on the river Eger, with a famous medicinal ſpring 4 miles from the town. It ſtands partly in a valley and partly on a rock; has a fortified caſtle, wherein reſides a burgrave appointed by the king, a nunnery, and a commandery of the order of the knights of the Croſs and Red Star. In 1742 it was taken by Marſhal Saxe, but the year following the French were obliged to ſurrender through famine. In 1774 3 annual privileged fairs were eſtabliſhed here. By occaſion of the war of the Bavarian ſucceſſion, which broke out in 1778, its fortifications were conſiderably improved. The inhabitants principally ſubſiſt by brewing, and by their manufactures of leather, hats, cloth, and ſtuffs. It lies in lat. 50° 5′ N. long. 10° 2′ E.

EGER, a river of Franconia, which riſes on the frontiers of Bohemia, in the Fichtelberg, runs eaſtward through the territories of Bayreuth into Bohemia, and diſcharges itſelf into the Elbe beyond Leutmeritz.

EGLISAU, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and caſtle, in Switzerland, ſituated on the Rhine, with a bridge over that river. It is a ſtrong poſt, and belongs to the canton of Zürich, whoſe bailiff reſides in the caſtle: 8 miles S. S. W. of Schaffhauſen.

EGUISHEIM, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine and diſtrict of Colmar, 5 miles S. W. of Colmar.

EHINGEN. See ROTTENBURG.

EHRENBREITSTEIN, a very ſtrong fortreſs, ſtanding on a rock on the right ſide of the Rhine, oppoſite Coblentz, in the archbiſhopric of Triers. Below it, upon a rock, near the ſmall town of Thal-Ehrenbreitſtein, is the caſtle, where the Elector reſides. During the preſent war this place has been ſeveral times taken and retaken by the French and Auſtrians. Lat. 50° 22′ N. long. 5° 17′ E.

EHRENFRIEDERSDORF, a ſmall mine-town in the circle of Erzgebirge and diſtrict of Walkenſtein, belonging to the Elector of Saxony. It contains ſome fine tin-mines, and lies 7 miles N. of Annaberg.

EIBENSTOCK, a ſmall mine-town in the circle of Erzgebirge, on the Mulda, belonging to the electorate of Saxony. It has ſome good tin-mines, and lies 10 miles E. of Auerbach.

EICHHORN, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brinn, ſituated on the river Schwartza, 11 miles N. W. of Brinn.

EIFFEL, a diſtrict between the dominions of Triers and Jüliers, containing the counties of Manderſcheid, Reifferſchied, Aremberg, Virneburg, and Schleida.

EILENBURG, a town and diſtrict, with a caſtle ſtanding on a mountain, in Miſnia, in the circle of Leipzig, ſituated on the Mulda, between Leipzig and Torgau. A good wholeſome kind of beer is brewed here. In November 1758 an action took place near the town between the Auſtrians and Pruſſians, whereby the bridge and ſeveral houſes were burned.

EINBECK, the capital of the principality of Grubenhagen, on the Ilme; it contains a good Latin ſchool, an orphan-houſe, and manufactures of cloth and all kinds of ſtuffs. November 9, 1761, the French, upon quitting this town, blew up great part of the walls and fortifications. It lies 15 miles N. of Göttingen.

EISENACH, the capital of the principality of Eiſenach, in Thuringia, on the Neſſe, at its junction with the Hörſel. The duke reſides in a caſtle within the town, but that which ſtands on a high mountain out of it, is called Wartburg, and in 1521 was for ſome time the aſylum of Martin Luther. In this town are the general ſuperintendency of the principality and 2 academies. July 26, 1741, William Henry, Duke of Saxe-Eiſenach, died without iſſue, whereupon this country devolved to Saxe-Weimar. Lewis Erneſt, Duke of Brunſwick, ſo famous in the annals of the United Netherlands, died at Eiſenach in 1788. It lies 16 miles W. of Gotha, in lat. 51° N. long. 7° 56′ E.

EISENBERG, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and caſtle, near the Saale, in that part of the principality of Attenburg belonging to Gotha. It was formerly the property of the princes of Saxe-Eiſenberg, which family became extinct by the death of Duke Chriſtian in 1707. It has a good ſchool and many manufacturers of ſtuffs. It lies 7 miles N. W. of Gera.

EISENSTADT, a royal town of Hungary in the province of Oedenburg, 5 miles N. W. of Oedenburg, and 24 S. S. E. of Vienna. At this place Prince

Prince Eſterhazy has a magnificent palace. The number of inhabitants amounts to 13,000. In 1768 part of the town, the Franciſcan convent, and a nunnery, with their churches, were conſumed by fire.

Eisleben, the capital of the whole county of Mansfeld, is ſubject to the Elector of Saxony. It is divided into the old and new town, and contains 900 houſes; but the number of inhabitants is not above 4500. It has a decayed caſtle and a tolerable academy. Eiſleben derives a great profit from the mines of Mansfeld, and is the ſeat of a mine-office. The inhabitants are likewiſe employed in trade and agriculture. The houſe where Martin Luther was born is ſtill ſtanding in this town, and is now a ſchool-houſe for poor children. The churches of St. Andrew and St. Anne contain the ſuperb burial-places of the ancient counts of Manſfeld. It lies 13 miles N. of Querfurt, in lat. 51° 34′ N. long. 9° 28′ E.

Eissfeld, a diſtrict and town of 400 houſes on the Werra, which riſes not far from thence, and divides it into the old and new town. It lies on the frontiers of Henneberg, and belongs to the Duke of Saxe-Hildburghauſen. It has a ſuperintendency, a Latin ſchool, and a caſtle, the uſual reſidence of the dowager dutcheſſes. In this diſtrict are a glaſs-houſe, a manufactory of indigo, and another of vitriol. It lies 7 miles E. of Hildburghauſen.

Elba, an iſland in the Gulf of Genoa, on the coaſt of Italy, held by the Duke of Sora and Prince of Piombino as a fief of Spain, except Porto Ferrajo, which belongs to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and Porto Longone to the King of the Two Sicilies. This iſland yields great quantities of iron, likewiſe loadſtone, ſulphur, vitriol, tin, and lead.

Elbe, a large river of Germany, which riſes in the Giant mountains in Sileſia, near the frontiers of Bohemia. It is at firſt compoſed of 2 rivulets, one of which, called the Great Elbe, is ſupplied by 6 ſprings, and the other, called the Little Elbe, by 5; but both unite at Gendorf. After watering Bohemia, Upper and Lower Luſatia, by the junction of ſeveral other rivers, as the Moldau, Saale, Havel, Elde, and Ilmenau, it increaſes ſo as to become navigable, and falls into the North Sea near Ritzebüttel.

Elbing, a trading town of Weſt Pruſſia, in the diſtrict of Marienburg, on the river Elbing, which diſcharges itſelf into the Friſche Haff. It is divided into the old and new town. The magiſtracy and academy are of the Proteſtant religion; moſt of the inhabitants are Lutherans; but ſince 1616 the great pariſh-church of St. Nicholas has belonged to the Catholics; there are likewiſe ſome Calviniſts and Mennoniſts. Its trade is conſiderable, conſiſting principally in cheeſe, butter, and corn. By the treaty of Bromberg in 1658 this town was mortgaged to Brandenburg for 400,000 dollars, but not being redeemed was taken poſſeſſion of in 1698 by Frederic I. who conſented to wave his pretenſions to it for 300,000 dollars; which ſum being never paid, he ſeized upon the town and diſtrict in 1704. In the year 1708 it ſubmitted to Charles XII. of Sweden; but in 1710 was taken by ſtorm by the Ruſſians, and reſtored to the crown of Poland. In the year 1772 it became wholly ſubject to Pruſſia. The adjacent fertile diſtrict is called the iſland of Elbing, and contains 10 Proteſtant villages. It lies 27 miles E. of Dantzig, in lat. 54° 18′ N. long. 17° 5′ E.

Elbingerode, a town, which ſince the conflagration of 1753 has been handſomely rebuilt. It is ſituated on the Bode or Bede, in the principality of Grubenhagen, in a diſtrict of the ſame name, belonging to the Elector of Brandenburg. It contains a Pruſſian poſt-houſe, and is celebrated for the taking of the French Marſhal Belleiſle in 1744. It lies 7 miles S. S. E. of Wernigerode.

Eldagsen, a ſmall town near the Haller, in the principality of Calenberg, belonging to the Elector of Brunſwick-Lüneburg. It was formerly fortified, and the capital of the county of Hallermund: the title, arms, and vote at the circular and Imperial diets for this county belong to the counts of Platen. It lies 12 miles W. of Hildeſheim.

Elnbogen, a town of Bohemia in the circle of Saatz, on the Eger. It is a ſmall fortified place ſtanding on a mountain, has only one gate and a caſtle on a rock, and probably derives its name from the bend in the river Eger, which runs by it, reſembling an elbow. The territory of Elnbogen was annexed to the circle of Saatz in 1714, and borders on Vogtland. It lies 17 miles N. E. of Eger, in lat. 50° 10′ N. long. 10° 25′ E.

Elrich, a ſmall town of Thuringia, on the river Zorge, in the lordſhip of Clettenberg. It is the capital of the county of Hohenſtein, and belongs to the King of Pruſſia. It lies 11 miles N. W. of Nordhauſen.

Elster, White Elster, a river of Miſnia, which riſes in Vogtland, at the village of Elſter, near Oelſnitz, and diſcharges itſelf into the Saale, near Beſen. There is a fine pearl-fiſhery in this river, from Adorf almoſt as far as Plauen.

Elster, Black Elster, a river of Miſnia, which riſes on the frontiers of Upper Luſatia, is joined by the Polſnitz between Mückenberg and Elſterwerda, and after watering the electoral circle of Saxony diſcharges itſelf into the Elbe near Wittenberg.

Elsterberg, a ſmall town in Vogtland, ſituated on the Elſter, 4 miles S. of Greitz.

Elsterwerda, a ſmall town with a caſtle, on the Black Elſter, in the electoral circle of Saxony, 16 miles N. of Meiſſen.

Elstra, a village with the ſeat of the family of Knoch, 4 miles S. of Camenz, in Upper Luſatia, near the ſource of the Black Elſter. In 1766 it ſuſtained great injury by fire.

Elterlein, a ſmall town in the circle of Erzgebirge, in the diſtrict of Grünhayn in Miſnia, 4 miles E. of Grünhayn.

Eltmann, a town and diſtrict in the biſhopric of

of Würzburg, on the Mayn, 10 miles W. N. W. of Bamberg.

Elverfeld, a ſmall town on the river Wipper, in the dutchy of Berg, in Weſtphalia, 19 miles W. of Düſſeldorf.

Elwangen, a ſmall town of Swabia, on the river Jagſt, near Nordlingen, which together with the provoſtſhip belongs to a princely provoſt, who is a ſtate of the Empire, and the caſtle in which he reſides ſtands upon a mountain oppoſite the town. The adjacent country is called Virgrund. Its contribution to a Roman month is 80 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment 175 dollars 78¾ kr. It lies 12 miles S. S. W. of Dinkelſpühl, in lat. 48° 55′ N. long. 7° 51′ E.

Elzbach, a ſmall town and lordſhip in the Briſgau, belonging to the barons of Wittembach as a fief of Auſtria, 13 miles N. N. E. of Freyburg.

Elze, a village in the diſtrict of Mienerſen, belonging to Lüneburg, near which a bridge over the river Erſe was erected in 1782 for the accommodation of travellers. It lies 9 miles E. S. E. of Hildeſheim.

Embden, the capital of the principality of Eaſt Frieſland, at the mouth of the river Ems, containing, at the end of the year 1784, 2182 houſes and 7968 inhabitants, excluſive of the military. The eſtabliſhed religion is Calviniſm, to which belong 3 German and 1 French churches; beſides which, there are likewiſe 1 Lutheran, 1 Catholic, 1 Mennoniſt church, and 1 Jews ſynagogue in this place. The ſhips built there are very durable, and capable of being managed by very few hands. Its commerce is not in the moſt flouriſhing ſtate, partly becauſe the Dutch have long monopolized the trade of the neighbouring German provinces for foreign commodities, and partly becauſe the river Ems is not ſo convenient for navigation as it might be. Embden was made a free port in 1751: its harbour is very ſecure and capacious. It will admit of large veſſels, but they are obliged to unload in the road, ſo as not to draw above 12 or 13 feet water. The road is only 2 miles diſtant from the town, and ſo convenient that the largeſt men of war may anchor therein. A new paſſage was made to this road in 1769, the old one being almoſt unſerviceable. Beſides 4 dock-yards, Embden has conſiderable manufactures of worſted, ſtockings, ſoap, leather, and cotton. The Aſiatic trading company eſtabliſhed in 1750 was aboliſhed in 1769, and a company for the herring-fiſhery ſubſtituted in its ſtead, which in the year 1785 employed 42 herring-ſmacks; but it could never make any progreſs without the aſſiſtance of the king. During the ſeven years war, Embden, together with the reſt of this country, was in the hands of the French. It lies in lat. 53° 20′ N. long. 4° 48′ E.

Embrun, a city of France in the department of the Upper Alps, on the river Durance. It was formerly the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contains 12,000 inhabitants.

Emmendingen, a ſmall town in the Briſgau, belonging, with the margravate of Hochberg, to the territories of Baden: 8 miles N. of Freyburg.

Emmerick, a well-built town on the Rhine in the dutchy of Cleve, with about 5000 inhabitants. At this place the Lutherans, Catholics, Calviniſts, and Mennoniſts, have each a church. It carries on a great trade with Holland, and lies 6 miles N. E. of Cleve.

Ems, a river of Weſtphalia, which riſes in the biſhopric of Paderborn, on the mountain of Stapelag, and diſcharges itſelf into the Dollart, near Embden.

Enchuysen, the largeſt town in North Holland. It contains above 2600 houſes, principally of ſtone, has a good harbour on the Zuyder Zee, and is tolerably well fortified. Immenſe quantities of ſalt are extracted from the water of the German Ocean, and a great number of veſſels are built at this place, principally herring-ſmacks, 500 of which were formerly annually employed in the herring-fiſhery, but their number has decreaſed to 60. This town was taken by the Engliſh in October 1799. It lies 11 miles N. W. of Medemblick.

Endingen, a ſmall town in the Briſgau, near the Rhine, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria, 7 miles N. N. E. of Old Briſach.

Engadin, Innthal, a diſtrict of the Griſons, in the League of God's Houſe, divided into the Upper and Lower Engadin. It extends along the river Inn from its ſource, being about 80 miles in length, and is very populous. It contains whole villages compoſed of ſtone houſes, which might rank with the towns of other countries. The high roads and bridges are very good; the inhabitants are Proteſtants, and ſpeak a language reſembling Latin. Auſtria relinquiſhed her rights over the Lower Engadin on account of Tirol, in conſideration of a ſum of money, in 1649. This diſtrict and the adjacent country were the ſcene of ſeveral ſevere actions between the Auſtrians and French in 1799.

Engelsberg, a ſmall town in Sileſia, on the frontiers of Moravia, belonging to the Teutonic maſterſhip of Mergentheim and commandery of Friedenthal. Great part of it was deſtroyed by fire in 1732. It lies 15 miles W. S. W. of Jägerndorf.

Engelsburg, a ſmall place in Weſt Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm, 12 miles N. of Culm.

Engen, a ſmall town in Hegow in Swabia, the ſeat of the government of the houſe of Fürſtenberg-Stühlingen: 12 miles N. N. E. of Schaffhauſen.

Engern, a ſmall town in the county of Ravenſberg, in Weſtphalia, ſo called from the ancient dutchy of Engern, which was formerly part of the dutchy of Saxony. This town was the reſidence of Wittekind, the leader of the Saxons, during their wars with Charlemagne. Matilda, the conſort of the Emperor Henry I. founded a convent here, which was liberally endowed by her ſon Otto I. in the year 950. It was changed to a temporal foundation, and removed from Engern to Herford in 1414. It lies 5 miles E. of Herford.

Engers,

ENGERS, a ſmall town on the Rhine, between Coblentz and Andernach, belonging to the electorate of Triers. The adjacent country is called Engerſgow.

ENS, a river which riſes in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, and diſcharges itſelf into the Danube, in Auſtria.

ENS, a ſmall iſland of the Zuyder Zee, near the coaſt of the province of Frieſland.

ENS, a ſmall well-built town of Upper Auſtria, near the conflux of the Danube and the Ens, 16 miles N. of Steyr.

ENSISHUIN, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine and diſtrict of Colmar.

ENTREVAUX, a town of France in the department of the Lower Alps, in the diſtrict of Caſtellane, on the Var.

ENZA, a ſmall river of Swabia, which riſes in the Schwarzwald, and diſcharges itſelf into the Neckar, near Beſigheim, in the dutchy of Würtemberg.

ENZERSDORF, a ſmall town of Auſtria on the Danube, in the circle of Enzerſdorf. To diſtinguiſh it from the village of the ſame name, it is called Stättl-Enzerſdorf, and belongs to the biſhopric of Freyſingen. Its caſtle is called Great Enzerſdorf. It lies 10 miles E. of Vienna.

EPINAL, a town of France, capital of the department of the Voſges, ſituated on the Moſelle.

EPPINGEN, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Bretten, belonging to the Elector Palatine, 11 miles W. N. W. of Heilbron.

EPSTEIN, a free lordſhip, caſtle, and town, in Wetteravia, which formerly had its own counts, whoſe family became extinct in the ſixteenth century. It comprehends ſeveral villages under the juriſdiction of Heſſe-Darmſtadt. It contains ſome good iron-mines, and abounds in wood. Half of the town and caſtle belongs to the Elector of Mentz. In February 1728 a mountain ſituated near this town was rent in two parts by an earthquake, one of which remained ſtanding, the other was removed to ſome diſtance, and in the place it had formerly occupied was diſcovered a ſpring, the water of which has been found very beneficial for ruptures. It lies 11 miles W. of Frankfurt on the Mayn.

ERBACH, a village on the Rhine in the diſtrict of Rheingau, belonging to the Elector of Mentz, 9 miles W. S. W. of Amorbach.

ERCKELENS, a ſmall ancient town and diſtrict in the dutchy of Jüliers, formerly belonging to Spaniſh Gelderland; but in the peace of Baden in 1714, when that part of Gelderland became ſubject to Pruſſia, this town was excepted, and in 1715 was ceded to the Elector Palatine. In the year 1727 the hereditary poſſeſſion of it was given to the Baron of Franken; but he dying without iſſue in 1753, it reverted to the Elector Palatine. It has no connexion with the German Empire, and lies 10 miles N. N. E. of Jüliers.

ERFURT, an ancient, large, but not very populous town of Thuringia, of which it is commonly accounted the capital, in a fertile country, on the river Gera, which is carried by canals through the ſtreets, to the great convenience and advantage of the place. Erfurt contains 3400 houſes, 16 churches fit for uſe (ſeveral being neglected and out of repair), 7 convents, and upwards of 17,000 inhabitants. Upon the ſo called Peterſberg (or mountain of St. Peter) is a handſome citadel, which includes the beautiful rich Benedictine convent of St. Peter. Out of the town before the gate of Gotha, to the eaſt, ſtands the ancient fortified caſtle called Cyriacſburg. The garriſon of Erfurt is compoſed of a battalion belonging to the Emperor, and another to the Elector of Mentz, which do duty alternately, and comprehend about 900 men. The moſt remarkable buildings are the two principal churches, ſtanding cloſe by each other, of St. Mary and St. Severus, with a bell of extraordinary magnitude, weighing 275 cwt.; the offices of government, and the mint. The inhabitants and magiſtrates of this town, with the univerſities founded in 1392, are partly Lutherans and partly Catholics; but the former are more numerous. In the year 1767 the univerſity was improved and enlarged by the Elector Emmerich Joſeph. This place contains ſeveral fine libraries, as that of the univerſity and Boineburg, the library of the academy of naturaliſts with their cabinet of curioſities, which ſtands in the old Auguſtine convent; where is alſo the Lutheran academy, above which is the chamber which Luther occupied. In the year 1754 an academy of uſeful arts was eſtabliſhed here. The inhabitants principally ſubſiſt by agriculture and gardening. From the fourteenth to the ſixteenth century Erfurt was an important trading town, and the centre of the commerce and exchange between Upper and Lower Germany. Erfurt was never an independent Imperial town, nor a member of the circle of Upper Saxony; yet it enjoyed a variety of privileges, and was under the protection of the Elector of Saxony. But the Archbiſhop of Mentz laid claim to the ſupreme juriſdiction, and in 1654 procured the inſertion of his name in the public prayers. The inhabitants of Erfurt took umbrage at this, and, notwithſtanding the Imperial command, beheaded one of the principal magiſtrates, Limprecht, who was an adherent of the Elector of Mentz, and were thereupon put to the ban of the Empire, upon the proclamation of which they abuſed the Imperial herald. It was however put in execution by the Elector of Mentz, with the aid of French troops, who were ſent for from Hungary. Saxony gave up its right of patronage, and the town ſubmitted to the Elector of Mentz; and has ſince that time, together with its territory, comprehending 2 ſmall towns and 73 villages, been governed by a deputy bailiff appointed by the elector. Erfurt lies 10 miles W. of Weimar, in lat. 51° 2′ N. long. 8° 44′ E.

ERLACH, a caſtle and bailiwick of Switzerland on the Lake of Biel, belonging to the canton of Bern: it lies 7 miles N. E. of Neufchatel.

ERLANG,

Erlang, a town in the principality of Culmbach, in the diſtrict of Erlangen, delightfully ſituated on the Rednitz, near its conflux with the Schwabach. It is divided into Old and New Erlangen; the latter was built by the Margrave Chriſtian Erneſt, and properly called Chriſtian Erlang, and is in a very flouriſhing ſtate in conſequence of the reception given to the French refugees. This new town is one of the handſomeſt and moſt regular towns in Germany. The palace of the margrave has a moſt incomparable garden. The 3 Lutheran and 2 Calviniſt churches, likewiſe the newly-erected townhouſe in the old town, are very fine buildings. It is alſo the ſeat of the courts of juſtice, the board of trade, and of a ſuperintendency. In the new town are reckoned 549, and in the old town 235 houſes. The number of inhabitants is computed at above 8000. Since the winter of 1782 the town has been lighted at night by lamps. In the year 1788 a Catholic meeting-houſe was opened here. The academy for young noblemen founded in 1704 has, together with the gymnaſium, been incorporated with the univerſity eſtabliſhed by the Margrave Frederic in 1743. The inhabitants chiefly ſubſiſt by manufactures, particularly of hats, gloves, ſtockings, by brewing, and the cultivation of tobacco. It lies 12 miles N. of Nürnberg, in lat. 49° 38′ N. long. 8° 37′ E.

Ermsleben, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict on the Solke, in the principality of Halberſtadt, 6 miles W. S. W. of Aſcherſleben.

Ernsthal, a ſmall town in the circle of Erzgebirge, between Zwickau and Chemnitz, belonging to the lordſhip of Farther Glaucha, the property of the counts of Shönburg. It was built by and named after Chriſtian Erneſt Count of Remiſſau, who died in 1718.

Erzgebirge, the Circle of Erzgebirge, part of the dominions of the Elector of Saxony on the frontiers of Bohemia, comprehending the circular diſtricts of Freyberg, Schwarzenberg, the diſtricts of Noſſen, Auguſtuſburg, Frankenberg, Sachſenburg, Chemnitz, Stolberg, Zwickau, Werdau, Wieſenburg, Crottendorf, Grünhayn, Annaberg, Wolkenſtein, Lauterſtein, Frauenſtein, and Altenberg. It has its name from its mountains, which abound in ores (in German, Erzgebirge).

Eschenbach, a ſmall town in the principality of Anſpach, 10 miles S. S. E. of Anſpach.

Eschenbach, a ſmall town in the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria, 11 miles S. S. E. of Bayreuth.

Eschwege, a diſtrict, town, and caſtle on the Werra, in Lower Heſſe, belonging to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Rheinfels: but the houſe of Heſſe-Caſſel has the ſupreme juriſdiction over this as well as all other places ſituated in Lower Heſſe, belonging to Heſſe-Rheinfels. Near Eſchwege is the Weiſener mountain, which is reckoned the higheſt in Lower Heſſe. It is much frequented by botaniſts, and contains ſome coal-mines. It lies 16 miles N. N. W. of Eiſenach.

Esens, a ſmall town in Eaſt Frieſland, near the German Ocean, on the river Eſens, 14 miles E. of Norden.

Essen, a princely ſecular abbey, in the circle of Weſtphalia, between the county of Mark and the dutchies of Jüliers and Berg. The chapter is compoſed of princeſſes and counteſſes; and the abbeſs, as a princeſs of the Empire, has a ſeat and vote at the diets of the Empire and of the circle. Her quota to a Roman month is 2 horſe and 13 foot, or 76 florins monthly; and to a chamber aſſeſſment ſhe contributes 162 dollars 29 kr. To this abbey belong the town of Steyl, or Stoel, the lordſhips of Rellinghauſen, Huckarde, and Breyſich, the laſt of which lies in the dutchy of Jüliers.

Essen, a large thriving town in the circle of Weſtphalia, is ſubject to the Abbeſs of Eſſen, but is exempt from taxes, and poſſeſſes the ſupreme juriſdiction within itſelf. All appeals from this town lie only to the Imperial court of juſtice. It is under the protection of the King of Pruſſia as Duke of Cleve. The magiſtrates and moſt of the inhabitants (whoſe number amounts to 4000) are Lutherans; but it contains ſeveral Catholic churches and convents, and a Calviniſt church. It formerly had a conſiderable manufacture of fire-arms, which has decreaſed very much; and in the vicinity of the town are ſome good coal-mines. It lies 17 miles E. of Moers, in lat. 51° 27′ N. long. 4° 40′ E.

Esslingen, a free Imperial town of Swabia, on the Neckar, whoſe inhabitants are Lutherans. It is under the protection of the Duke of Würtemberg, and has 3 extenſive ſuburbs. At the diets of the Empire it has the fifth place on the Swabian bench, and at thoſe of the circle the third amongſt the cities. To a Roman month it contributes 37 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment 177 dollars 51 kr. The territory of this town yields good Neckar wine. It lies 10 miles W. of Shörndorf, in lat. 48° 44′ N. long. 7° 4′ E.

Estavaye, a bailiwick, town, and caſtle of Switzerland, on the Lake of Neufchatel, in the canton of Freyburg. It contains 3 convents, and lies 10 miles S. of Neufchatel.

Este, a town on the ſmall river Bacchiglione, in the diſtrict of Padua, belonging to Venice. From this place originated the houſe of Eſte, from which were deſcended the dukes of Modena. It lies 15 miles S. S. W. of Padua.

Etalle, a ſmall town of the Netherlands in the dutchy of Luxemburg, on the river Semoy, 23 miles W. of Luxemburg.

Etaples, a ſea-port town of France in the department of the Straits of Calais and diſtrict of Boulogne, ſituated on the Engliſh Channel, near the mouth of the river Canche.

Etlingen, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the upper margravate of Baden, on the river Ala, 7 miles S. S. W. of Durlach.

Etna, the higheſt mountain in the iſland of Sicily, called by the inhabitants Mongibello, from the Italian word Monte, and the Arabic Dſchebel, which ſignifies the ſame thing. The Arabs or Saracens,

racens, who poſſeſſed Italy, for ſome time called it in their language the Mountain, by way of diſtinction, without annexing its ancient appellation. The Italians, miſtaking this for a new proper name, gave it an Italian termination, and placed their word Monte before it. Its perpendicular height is eſtimated at between 12 and 13,000 feet; but we cannot pledge ourſelves for the accuracy of this calculation, becauſe it has never yet been meaſured, although it might be done with great eaſe; and notwithſtanding there is an academy at Catania for the purpoſe of ſtudying the properties of this mountain, which is therefore called the Academy of Mount Etna. The Sicilians divide it into 3 parts, or regions. The firſt is called the cultivated region, or Piemonteſe, becauſe it is ſituated at the foot of the mountain. The ſecond is the woody region; and the third is called the deſert or barren region, and is covered with ice and ſnow. The cultivated region is full of towns, villages, and convents. It is formed entirely of ſmaller mountains and lava thrown up by Mount Etna. Eruptions from the great opening or crater on the top are very rare, becauſe the fire cannot riſe to that height without extraordinary exertion. It firſt attempts to force a paſſage round about the foot of the mountain, or even below it, ſhakes the mountain for ſome time, and at length breaks out where it finds the leaſt oppoſition. The red-hot ſtones and huge fragments of rock ejected at ſuch times, by their fall form the above-mentioned hills, whoſe circumference and height are proportionable to the violence and duration of the eruption. Theſe hills, as well as the lava, are now covered to the depth of 5 or 6 feet with a very fertile ſoil, whereon grow corn, wine, ſugar-canes, olives, fig-trees, ſaffron, a ſpecies of rhubarb, likewiſe wild cinnamon and pepper, both of which may be mixed with that from the Eaſt Indies, without cauſing any material alteration. The wine of Etna is ſtronger than that of Veſuvius, but the vines are not ſo high as on the latter mountain. Upon aſcending to the top of the firſt region the air is much cooler than lower down, where the harveſt is over at the end of May, whereas higher up it is but juſt beginning at the end of June. The woody region is covered with immenſe foreſts of cork, oak, cheſnut, aſh, fir, and pine-trees, and with an infinite number of aromatic herbs, exhaling the moſt delightful odours. The foreſts contain wild boars, deer, and a kind of wild goats. Upon proceeding higher up this middle region the woods diſappear imperceptibly. The cold, which becomes more and more intenſe, prevents vegetation. Only plants and herbs of a diminutive ſize are to be met with. Soon after nothing but ſnow and ice, covered here and there with a thick layer of black aſhes, preſent themſelves to view. After paſſing through this you arrive at length at the mouth, or crater, the great opening of which is nearly in the centre, whence iſſues continually a ſulphureous ſmoke, which immediately ſinks to the foot of the mountain. On the plain, in the midſt of which is the crater, a ſmall mountain of a conical figure has been formed within theſe 30 years, which is the loftieſt ſummit of Etna. The lava, or ſtream of fire ejected by the mountain, even in ancient times, frequently injured and devaſtated the adjacent country, particularly the town of Catania. But as this lava runs very ſlowly, the inhabitants have of late years attempted, immediately at the commencement of an eruption, to divert it into a channel where it is liable to do the leaſt injury, and dig deep pits, whereby it may be abſorbed as much as poſſible. As this method is attended with the greateſt ſucceſs, the devaſtation will thereby be in a great meaſure prevented in future. Near the crater is to be ſeen the decayed wall of an ancient building, called by the natives of the country Torre del Filoſofo (the Philoſopher's Tower), under the idea that it was erected by Empedocles, for the more convenient and nearer inſpection of the properties of the mountain. This tale is derived from the report of that philoſopher's having loſt his life by going too near to explore the mouth of the flaming abyſs. Beſides the fruits, which are the fineſt in the whole iſland, and the wood for fuel, which Etna affords the inhabitants of Sicily, they likewiſe derive a great profit from its ſnow, with which they ſupply the iſland of Malta and part of Italy. This is an indiſpenſable neceſſary in thoſe provinces: in Sicily and the ſouthern part of Naples, beggars aſk charity to buy ſnow as they do in other countries to buy bread. The ſale of this article in a ſmall diſtrict only, yields a yearly revenue of 23,000 livres to the Biſhop of Catania. It is in greater requeſt than ice, becauſe it affords a more cooling beverage.

ETTENHEIM, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the Briſgau, belonging to the biſhopric of Straſburg. Near it lies the very rich Benedictine convent of Ettenmünſter: 15 miles N. of Freyburg.

EVERSBERG, a ſmall town and caſtle on a mountain, near the river Rur, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia and quarter of Brilon, belonging to the archbiſhopric of Cologne: 10 miles W.S.W. of Brilon.

EULE, an ancient royal mine-town in the circle of Kaurzim, in Bohemia, with a gold-mine: 11 miles S. of Prague.

EUSKIRCHEN, a town and diſtrict in the dutchy of Jüliers, on the frontiers of Cologne, 16 miles W.N.W. of Bonn.

EUTIN, a ſmall town, the reſidence of the Biſhop of Lübeck, in the diſtrict of Wagria, in Holſtein. It is likewiſe the ſeat of the epiſcopal colleges.

EXILLES, a ſmall town, defended by 4 baſtions and a fortified caſtle on a mountain, ſituated on the river Doire, in the valley of Oulx, on the frontiers of Piemont. It was ceded by France to Savoy with all the fortifications by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Near this place, at Col del' Aſſiette, the French were repulſed with conſiderable loſs by the Piemonteſe troops in 1747. It lies 7 miles S.S.E. of Suſe, in lat. 45° 8′ N. long. 4° 42′ E.

EYBENSCHITZ, a town of Moravia in the circle

of Bechin, ſituated on the river Oſlawa: 12 miles s.w. of Brinn.

EYCHSFELD, a diſtrict between Heſſe, Thuringia, and the principality of Grubenhagen and Calenberg. The northern part is called the Lower Eychsfeld, and is warmer and more fertile than the ſouthern, or the upper; but the population of the latter is conſiderably greater, and it has many manufactures of wool and linen. The whole Eychsfeld comprehends 4 towns, 153 villages, and between 74 and 75,000 inhabitants. It became the property of the Elector of Mentz, partly by purchaſe, partly by mortgage, and partly by a compromiſe with Brunſwick. Its annual revenues are eſtimated at between 80 and 90,000 dollars (about 14 or 15,000*l.* ſterling). The ſtates of Eychsfeld, which are compoſed of the prelates, abbeſſes (repreſented by provoſts), the nobility, and the four towns of Heiligenſtadt, Duderſtadt, Stadt Worbis, and Treffurt, hold their aſſemblies at Heiligenſtadt, in the open air, or, if the weather be ſevere, in the town-houſe of that place.

EYDER, a great river in Holſtein and Sleſwick, which riſes near Löhndorp, in Holſtein Proper, and after paſſing Rendſborg, Tönningen, and Friedrichſtadt, diſcharges itſelf into the German Ocean.

EYLAU, German and Pruſſian, are two caſtles, diſtricts, and pretty large places, without walls. Pruſſian Eylau lies on the Arſchen Sea, a little above Landſberg in the province of Natangen, and the other on a large lake in Hockerland.

EYNDHOVEN, a town and caſtle of Brabant, on the river Dommel, 19 miles s.s.e. of Herzogenbuſch, with manufactures of linen. It formerly belonged to the Prince of Orange.

EYWANOWITZ, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, on the river Iglau, belonging to the Prince of Lichtenſtein. It lies 14 miles w. of Cremſier.

F.

FABIANICE, a ſmall town in the waywodſhip of Lublin, in Little Poland.

FABRIANO, a large village in the Eccleſiaſtical State and marquiſate of Ancona, on the confines of the dutchy of Urbino. The beſt paper in Italy is made at this place: 22 miles w. of Macerata.

FALKENAU, a ſmall town belonging to the counts of Noſtiz, in the territory of Elnbogen, in Bohemia. The caſtle here is called Königſberg. At this place great quantities of alum, ſulphur, and copperas, are made. It lies 13 miles N.N.E. of Eger.

FALKENBERG, a ſmall town, with a caſtle, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, on the river Drage: 23 miles N.E. of Arenſwalde.

FALKENBERG, a ſmall walled town and caſtle on the Steina in Upper Sileſia, in the circle of the ſame name and principality of Oppeln, belonging to the counts of Zierotin. It lies 14 miles s.s.e. of Brieg.

FALKENHAGEN, a village in the New Mark of Brandenburg, 15 miles N.E. of Furſtenwalde.

FALSTER, an iſland in the Baltic Sea, between Zealand and Laland, with two towns, Nyekiöbing and Stubbekiöbing. It is very fertile in corn and fruits, and belongs to the King of Denmark. Lat. 54° 55′ N. long. 9° 30′ E.

FANO, a town of the Eccleſiaſtical State in the dutchy of Urbino, ſituated on the Gulf of Venice. It is tolerably well fortified, the ſee of a biſhop, and has a fine library, a ſplendid opera-houſe, and a harbour for ſmall veſſels. Its churches are full of paintings by the firſt maſters of the ſchool of Bologna. The inhabitants manufacture great quantities of ſilk, and a kind of ſtuff made half of ſilk, called ferandine. It lies 17 miles N.W. of Urbino.

FARNESE, a village and caſtle with the title of a principality, in the dutchy of Caſtro in Italy, belonging to the family of Chigi. Of this name was a famous and ancient family of Italy, from which were deſcended the dukes of Parma, whoſe line expired in 1730 with Anthony Francis. See PARMA.

FARVAGNIE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Freyburg, 8 miles s.s.e. of Freyburg.

FAUCIGNY, a diſtrict of Savoy in Italy, bounded on the north by the dutchy of Chablais, on the weſt by the Genevois, on the ſouth by the county of Tarentaiſe, and on the eaſt by the Valley of Aoſta. It is divided into Upper and Lower Faucigny.

FAUCIGNY, a caſtle on the Arve in Savoy, from which the diſtrict of Faucigny has its name.

FAUCOGNEY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone and diſtrict of Veſoul.

FAVERNEY, a town of France in the department of the Upper Saone, the capital of a canton in the diſtrict of Veſoul: 11 miles w.s.w. of Luxeuil; 8 N. of Veſoul. Long. 3° 46′ E. lat. 47° 46′ N.

FEHRBELLIN, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Rein, with a bridge over that river. In the year 1675 the Swedes were defeated here by the Elector Frederic William. It lies 4 miles s. of Ruppin.

FEHRENBACH, a town of Swabia, in the principality of Fürſtenberg: 11 miles w.s.w. of Rothweil, and 16 E.N.E. of Freyburg.

FELDKIRCH, a ſmall town in the Nebelgau, between

tween Switzerland, Tirol, and Swabia, towards the frontiers of Italy, ſituated on the little river Ill. It is well built, ſtanding in a valley ſurrounded with mountains, and gives name to a county belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria. It lies 23 miles S.S.E. of Lindau.

FELDSBURG, a caſtle, lordſhip, and ſmall town in Lower Auſtria, in the quarter of Lower Manhart, ſituated on the river Taya, with a fine palace belonging to the Prince of Lichtenſtein: 18 miles E. of Laab.

FELSBERG, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Eder in Lower Heſſe, belonging to Heſſe-Caſſel. Near the town, upon a high rock, ſtands the caſtle of Felſberg, in which the Landgrave Philip the Magnanimous was born. It lies 11 miles S. of Caſſel.

FELTRE, a town in the territory of Venice; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Udine. It is ſituated at the conflux of the Colmeda and Sona, and is a handſome fortified place. It contains an academy for young divines, to which is annexed a college for the education of the nobility. The number of inhabitants amounts to 4000. The adjacent country is called Il Feltrino. Feltre lies 17 miles S.S.W. of Bellune.

FEMEREN, a ſmall iſland in the Baltic Sea, ſeparated from the dutchy of Holſtein by a narrow channel, called the Femer Sound. Lat. 54° 30′ N. long. 8° 40′ E.

FENESTRANGE, a town of France in the department of the Meurthe, in the diſtrict of Dieuze, ſituated on the Sarte, 20 miles E. of Chateau Salins, and 36 E.N.E. of Nancy.

FENNO, a ſmall Daniſh iſland between Zealand and Laland, containing a village of the ſame name.

FEO, an iſland of Denmark, lying between Zealand and Laland, upon which ſtands a village of the ſame name.

FERENTINO, a ſmall town of the Campagna di Roma, in the Eccleſiaſtical State. It is the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope.

FERMO, a town in the marquiſate of Ancona, in Italy, the ſee of an archbiſhop, having a harbour on the Gulf of Venice. It is ſubject to the Pope, and lies 20 miles S. of Loretto.

FERRARA, a dutchy of Italy, bounded on the north by the territory of Venice, on the weſt by the dutchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the ſouth by the Bologneſe and Romagna, and on the eaſt by the Gulf of Venice. It is very unhealthy, on account of the moraſſes. The number of inhabitants exceeds 235,000. It formerly belonged, as a fief of the Papal chair, to its own dukes of the houſe of Eſte; whoſe family becoming extinct in 1597, Clement VIII. annexed it to the Eccleſiaſtical State. The dukes of Modena have frequently laid claim to, but never could obtain poſſeſſion of it. Its capital is likewiſe called

FERRARA, and is a large and handſome town, but thinly inhabited, and is ſituated on the Po. Its citadel is a place of great ſtrength. The ancient ducal caſtle ſtands in the midſt of the town, and is the reſidence of the cardinal legates. The new palace is a finer and far more commodious building than the old one. In the Benedictine church is a magnificent monument to the celebrated poet Arioſto. The univerſity of this place was formerly very famous. In 1735, Ferrara was raiſed from a biſhop's to an archbiſhop's ſee by Clement XII. The town itſelf contains 25,000 inhabitants, the 4 ſuburbs belonging to it 4600, and the Ghetto, or Jews' quarter, 16 or 1700. The air is very unhealthy; but all the neceſſaries of life are very cheap and abundant. It was taken by the French in 1797; they were diſpoſſeſſed of it in 1799. It lies 24 miles N. of Bologna, in lat. 44° 50′ N. long. 9° 15′ E.

FERTE, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne and diſtrict of Chaumont, ſituated on the Aube.

FERTE, a town of the Netherlands, on the river Chiers, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, whoſe fortifications have been demoliſhed.

FESTENBERG, a ſmall open town of Upper Silefia, belonging to the free ſtate lordſhip of Goſchütz: 5 miles S. of Goſchütz.

FEUCHTWANG, a diſtrict and town belonging to the principality of Anſpach, ſituated on the river Sulz. It was formerly a free Imperial town; but in 1365 was mortgaged by the Emperor Charles IV. to the burgraves of Nürnberg, and finally ceded to them by the Emperor Rupert. It lies 11 miles S.S.W. of Anſpach.

FINALE, the capital of a marquiſate of the ſame name in Italy, formerly belonging to the crown of Spain: it was ſold by the Emperor Charles VI. as a fief of the Empire to the republic of Genoa for 1,200,000 piaſtres. It lies in the midſt of the territory of the above-mentioned republic, and the town is divided into two parts, one of which ſtands on a mountain, having good walls and a fortified caſtle. The other part, called La Marina di Finale, is nothing but a village on the ſea-coaſt, with a commodious harbour. In the year 1717 ſome of the inhabitants formed the plan of delivering up this place to the troops of Savoy, but it was diſcovered in time, and the authors of it were taken to Genoa and puniſhed. In the year 1743, by the interference of England, the Queen of Hungary ceded all her claims on Finale to the King of Sardinia. The republic of Genoa was to be repaid the purchaſe-money, and Finale declared a free port. But as the commerce of Genoa muſt have been ruined if this place had fallen into the hands of the King of Sardinia, the republic entered into an alliance with the houſes of Bourbon, which opened the way for the admiſſion of French and Spaniſh troops into Lombardy. Genoa was, however, very unfortunate in this war; Finale was taken by the King of Sardinia in 1746, but he was obliged to reſtore it by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. It lies 4 miles S.W. of Noli, in lat. 44° 10′ N. long. 6° 5′ E.

FINSTERWALDE, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict.

trict, in the circle of Miſnia, cloſe to the frontiers of Lower Luſatia, belonging to the Elector of Saxony: 5 miles S. S. E. of Sonnewald.

Fischhausen, a royal caſtle, ſmall town, and diſtrict, on the Friſche Haff in Eaſt Pruſſia: 21 miles W. of Königſberg.

Fiume, a populous town, with a free port, on the Gulf of Carnero at the mouth of the river Fiumara, ſituated on a narrow plain, which yields good wine, figs, and other fruits. It contains many fine churches and convents, a ſugar-houſe, wax-manufactory, and has a great exportation trade. A very expenſive high road was carried on from hence to Carlſtadt in Croatia, by the Emperor Charles VI. Since 1766, when this town was annexed to Hungary, its ſituation has been greatly improved. The entrance into the harbour is ſometimes dangerous, on account of the iſland of Perofina. It lies 11 miles W. of Buccari, in lat. 45° 36′ N. long. 12° 14′ E.

Flensborg, a diſtrict with a large handſome trading town, and a good harbour on a bay of the Baltic Sea, called Flenſborg Wieck. It is the moſt important and populous place in the whole dutchy of Sleſwick. Lat. 54° 48′ N. long. 7° 11′ E.

Fleurus, a village of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, on the confines of Brabant, near the Sambre. In the year 1622 a battle was fought here between the Spaniards and Chriſtian Duke of Brunſwick and the Count of Mansfeld, and another in 1690, between Marſhal Luxemburg and the Prince of Waldeck. A third battle took place here in 1794, between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the latter had the advantage. It lies 13 miles W. of Namur.

Flieland, a Dutch iſland, ſituated at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, with a capacious road. Upon it ſtands the village of Eaſt Flieland; another, called Weſt Flieland, was carried away by an inundation of the ſea.

Florence, Firenze, the capital of the grand dutchy of Tuſcany, and reſidence of the ſovereign. It is ſituated on the river Arno, which divides it into two parts. It has 4 handſome ſtone bridges over that river. On account of its excellent ſituation and noble buildings, it has been ſurnamed the *fine*. In remarking the principal palaces of Florence, the firſt that attracts attention is Il Palazzo de Pitti, being the reſidence of the Grand Duke's court, with a noble garden. The old ducal palace called Il Palazzo Vecchio, likewiſe contains many valuable articles. The principal of theſe compoſe what is called the Grand Duke's wardrobe, including 10 or 12 large cheſts full of ſilver plate, amongſt which are an altar of great value, the Grand Duke's crown preſented by Pope Pius V. in 1569, to Duke Coſmus I. a great number of oriental jewels, &c. The celebrated Medicean library was collected by Lorenzo de Medici. During the domeſtic diſturbances, when Peter and John de Medici were obliged to leave Florence, it was plundered by the people. Peter Strozzi collected the greater part of it together again, and brought it to Rome: there it was purchaſed by Catherine of Medici, conſort of Henry II. of France, who removed it to Paris. After her death it was annexed to the library of the king. In the mean time, Julius of Medici, who was pope by the name of Clement VII. began a new library, which was afterwards greatly augmented by Duke Coſmus I. It contains in particular a great number of manuſcripts, the lateſt ſpecimens of which were publiſhed by Bandini in 1764. Beſides this, there are ſeveral other copious libraries, eſpecially thoſe in the two Benedictine and Carmelite convents. The univerſity was founded in 1438, by Coſmo de Medici, and renewed by Duke Coſmus I. who likewiſe eſtabliſhed the Florentine Academy, which ſtill exiſts, and has taken great pains to enrich the literature of Tuſcany by tranſlations of Greek and Latin authors. The Academia della Cruſca, inſtituted in 1582, for the improvement of the Tuſcan language, is thus named becauſe it rejects like *bran* all words not purely Tuſcan. In 1738 an academy for young noblemen was founded here, and in 1753 an academy for agriculture, by the Abbe Montelatici. The principal ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants is by the ſtuff manufactures and their trade in excellent wines. The preſent government is particularly attentive to the improvement of arts and manufactures, and has lately eſtabliſhed a manufacture of damaſk table-cloths, ſimilar to the Flemiſh. Florence is the ſee of an archbiſhop. The number of its inhabitants has conſiderably increaſed ſince it became the reſidence of the ſovereign. In 1761 it contained 65,000, in 1766, 76,000, and at preſent above 80,000 ſouls. This city is not fortified, but has a citadel called St. Giovanni Battiſta. It lies in lat. 43° 46′ N. long. 8° 44′ E.

Florenes, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Liege, between the Sambre and the Maas, 13 miles W. of Dinant.

Floresse, a town of the Netherlands in the county of Namur, ſituated on the river Sambre, 5 miles S.W. of Namur.

Foggia, a ſmall well-built town in the province of Capitanata, on the river Cervaro, in Naples. It was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1731.

Foligno, not a large, but a very opulent trading town in the State of the Church, in the dutchy of Spoleto, the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope. It is governed by a Papal legate. The principal employment of the inhabitants is the manufacture of fine paper, the culture of ſilk, and breeding of cattle.

Fondi, a ſmall town of the kingdom of Naples in Terra di Lavoro, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua. It was given, with the title of a principality, to Henry Francis Count of Manſfeld, by Charles II. King of Spain, for accompanying his ſecond conſort of the houſe of Newburg

burg to Spain, whereupon he was made a prince of the Empire by that title. It now belongs to the houſe of Sangro.

FONTAINE L'EVEQUE, a town of France between the Sambre and the Meuſe, formerly belonging to the biſhopric of Liege, but it was ceded to France in 1667: 10 miles E. of Mons, and 6 W. of Charleroy.

FONTENOIS LE CHATEAU, a town of France in the department of the Voſges, 9 miles S.E. of Darney, and 10 W. of Plombieres.

FORCHEIM, a fortified town in the biſhopric of Bamberg, on the river Weiſent, which runs between the town and ſuburb, and falls into the Regnitz a little below it. Its principal buildings are the convent of St. Martin, the Franciſcan convent, and the town-houſe. Since 1782 a poſt-houſe has been eſtabliſhed here. It lies 17 miles N. of Nürnberg, in lat. 49° 44′ N. long. 8° 39′ E.

FORCHENBERG, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, ſituated on the river Kocher, 6 miles N.N.E. of Oehringen.

FORDON, a town on the Viſtula, in the circle of Bromberg and diſtrict of Netze, in Pruſſia, where a toll is collected from ſhips going up and down the river. It is ſometimes called Poliſh Fordon, to diſtinguiſh it from the adjacent village, German Fordon. It lies 15 miles S. S.W. of Culm.

FOREST TOWNS; theſe are 4 towns in the Schwarzwald, in Swabia, ſituated on the Rhine, viz. Rheinfelden, Seckingen, Laufenburg, and Waldſhut. They belong to the Houſe of Auſtria.

FOREST TOWNS. This appellation is likewiſe given to the 4 interior cantons of Switzerland, namely Uri, Schweitz, Unterwalden, and Zug. They are diſtinguiſhed from the former by annexing the words Swiſs and Auſtrian before Foreſt Towns.

FOREST TOWNS, Lake of the Foreſt Towns, a lake between the cantons of Unterwalden, Lucern, Zug, and Schweitz.

FORLI, a large well-built town of Romagna, near the river Ronco, with a caſtle: it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Ravenna. The adjacent country produces abundance of corn, wine, oil, &c. It lies 11 miles S. S.W. of Ravenna.

FORLIMPOPOLI, a ſmall town of Romagna, between Forli and Bentinoro, and, together with Bentinoro, is the ſee of a biſhop.

FORSTA, a lordſhip and ſmall town in Lower Luſatia, in the circle of Guben, on a little iſland formed by the Neiſſe. It has an old, and likewiſe a fine new caſtle, and belongs to Count Brühl, who, as baron of Forſta and Pförten, has his own colleges of government. The inhabitants principally ſubſiſt by brewing; but good woollen and linen cloths and carpets are likewiſe made here. It lies 15 miles S. of Guben.

FORT LOUIS, a town and fortreſs of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine; capital of a canton in the diſtrict of Haguenau. It was built by Lewis XIV. on an iſland formed by the Rhine. In 1793 it was taken by the Auſtrians, who evacuated it after their defeat at Weiſſembourg, having firſt deſtroyed its fortifications. It lies 18 miles N.N.E. of Straſburg, and 12 E. of Haguenau.

FOSSANO, a town on the river Stura in Piedmont, with a citadel, and the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhopric of Turin. It has its name (derived from the Latin Fons ſanus) from its mineral waters, and lies 12 miles N.N.E. of Coni.

FOSSE, a ſmall town belonging to the biſhopric of Liege, between the Sambre and the Maas: 7 miles S.W. of Namur.

FOSSOMBRONE, a town with an ancient caſtle on a mountain, in the dutchy of Urbino, in the State of the Church, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Urbino: 8 miles W.S.W. of Urbino.

FOURCHES, a chain of mountains between the Valais and the canton of Bern, in Switzerland, giving riſe to the river Rhone.

FRANCAVILLA, a town near a river of the ſame name, in Val di Demona, in Sicily, where, in 1719, the Imperialiſts under Count Mercy attacked the Spaniards, commanded by the Marquis de Leide, but were repulſed.

FRANCONIA, one of the ten circles of the German empire, bounded on the ſouth by Swabia and Bavaria, on the eaſt by Bohemia and the Upper Palatinate, on the north by Heſſe and Thuringia, and on the weſt by the Lower Palatinate and the circle of Upper Rhine. The frontiers are in general woody, but the interior of the country produces corn and wine. It comprehends the principalities of Bayreuth and Anſpach, the princely county of Henneberg, the biſhoprics of Bamberg, Würzburg, and Eichſtädt, the territories of the Teutonic knights and of the princes of Schwarzenberg and Hohenlohe, the counties of Caſtell, Wertheim, Erpach, Limburg, Reineck; the lordſhips of Seinſheim, Reigelſberg, Wieſentheid, Welzheim, and Hauſen; and the free Imperial cities of Nüremburg, Schweinfurt, Rotenburg, Weiſſenburg, and Windſheim. The directing princes of this circle are, the Biſhop of Bamberg and Margrave of Brandenburg. It nominates one Catholic and one Proteſtant member of the Imperial chamber of juſtice. The territories of the Franconian knights are divided into 6 cantons, namely Odenwald, Steigerwald, Gebirg, Altmühl, Buchen, or Baunach, and the canton on the Rhön and Werra.

FRANEKER, a town of Frieſland, containing ſome fine public buildings, pleaſant gardens, a handſome ſuburb, and 4 canals. In 1585 an univerſity was founded here. It is the reſidence of many of the principal nobility of Frieſland. In 1787 this town being the ſeat of the Anti-orange party of the ſtates of Frieſland, the Orangiſts, after obtaining the aſcendency, deprived the town of its privileges, declared it an open village, and

at

at the ſame time the gates were likewiſe taken away. It lies 10 miles W. of Leuwarden.

FRANKENAU, a ſmall town of Upper Heſſe, in the diſtrict of Frankenburg, 12 miles S. of Corbach.

FRANKENBERG, a diſtrict and town of Upper Heſſe, belonging to Caſſel, ſituated on the river Eder. It is divided into the Old and New Town. This diſtrict yields lead ore, and formerly contained gold and ſilver mines. It lies 17 miles N.N.E. of Marburg.

FRANKENBERG, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Zſchopau, in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, where great quantities of woollen ſtuffs are manufactured. In the years 1712 and 1715 it ſuffered greatly by fire. It lies 7 miles N.N.E. of Altenburg.

FRANKENHAUSEN, a town and diſtrict of Thuringia, on a branch of the Wipper, belonging to the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolſtadt. It contains 635 houſes, upwards of 3000 inhabitants, and a good ſchool. Its ſalt-works are of great importance to the town, and belong wholly and ſolely to the citizens. In 1759 it ſuffered greatly by fire. The adjacent country yields a very fine, ſubſtantial kind of alabaſter. It lies 13 miles S.E. of Nordhauſen.

FRANKENSTEIN, the capital of the county of the ſame name, in the principality of Münſterberg in Sileſia, on the rivulet of Pauſa, with a Catholic pariſh-church and a Dominican convent. It is one of the handſomeſt towns in Sileſia, and has above 4000 inhabitants. The adjacent country produces good corn, particularly wheat. It lies 16 miles N.N.E. of Glatz.

FRANKENTHAL, a town in the diſtrict of Neuſtadt, in the palatinate of the Rhine and circle of Lower Rhine. It is immediately ſubject to the elector, and was formerly nothing but a village, containing 2 convents. Its firſt increaſe was owing to a colony of Dutch, who, on account of the Spaniſh perſecution, left their country, and were received here in 1562 by the Elector Frederic III. Under Frederic IV. and V. this town was tolerably well fortified, but in the thirty years war it was very unfortunate, and was in the hands of the Spaniards from 1623 to 1633, and again, from 1635 to 1652. In the war with France in 1688, it was entirely deſtroyed, and only recovered by ſlow degrees, till the preſent elector took the moſt effectual ſteps to reſtore it to its former ſituation. Its population ther upon increaſed ſo rapidly, that although it only contained 1000 inhabitants in 1768, their number amounted to above 3000 in 1777, and in 1785 was 3888. The town at preſent contains 448 houſes, Catholic, Calviniſt, and Lutheran churches, an academy, a Proteſtant ſchool for the education of girls, a manufactory of porcelain, rich manufactures of ſtuffs, ſilks, cloths, &c. A canal, with 3 ſluices for the promotion of trade, has been conſtructed from hence to the Rhine. It was completed by the preſent elector, between 1773 and 1777. In 1793 this town was taken and laid under contribution by the French. It lies 5 miles S. of Worms, in lat. 49° 32′ N. long. 6° 4′ E.

FRANKFURT ON THE MAYN, a handſome, large, fortified, free Imperial city, ſituated in Wetteravia, on the confines of Franconia. The town is divided into two parts by the Mayn, which runs through it, the larger of which is called Frankfurt, and the ſmaller Sachſenhauſen; which are joined by a ſtone bridge over the river. It is celebrated both for being the uſual place of election of the Roman kings and emperors, and likewiſe on account of its trade, having 2 annual fairs, each of which continues 3 weeks. It contains ſeveral palaces and courts belonging to electors, princes, and counts. The town-houſe is a fine building; to the right of it is the houſe of Alten-Limberg, which gives name to a ſociety of noble families, from amongſt whom moſt of the magiſtrates are choſen: to the left is a houſe called Frauenſtein, which likewiſe gives name to a ſociety of citizens, formerly compoſed of noble families; but at preſent men of learning, the principal merchants, freeholders, and ſeveral families, who have by ſpecial permiſſion of the Emperor aſſumed the rank of nobility, are admitted members of it. From theſe laſt, 6 of the magiſtrates are elected. Their ancient aſſembly-houſe of Frauenſtein has long been forſaken, and the ſociety has purchaſed another for that purpoſe called Braunfels. This ſociety elects a burgrave annually, and has conſiderable revenues. The number of inhabitants, excluſive of the Jews, in Frankfurt and Sachſenhauſen, amounts to 30,000. Both together contain 3000 houſes. Moſt of the inhabitants and the magiſtrates are of the Lutheran religion. To the Catholics belong the principal churches, amongſt which is the cathedral of St. Bartholomew. The Lutherans have 7 churches, with 2 convents for nuns (beſides the convent of Cronſtett, founded in 1766, for 12 nuns out of the families of the noble ſociety of Alten-Limberg), a Lutheran academy, which has always been in a very flouriſhing ſtate, and a capital public library. The Calviniſts, who have ever been diſtinguiſhed at Frankfurt for induſtry, intelligence, taſte, urbanity, opulence, benevolence, and patriotiſm, obtained permiſſion to erect a church in 1554, but they were deprived of it in 1561; ſince that time they have attended divine ſervice at the village of Bockenheim, in the county of Hanau, 2 miles from the town. At length, in the year 1787, the 2 congregations of French and German Calviniſts obtained 2 chapels, with 2 miniſters for each congregation. The Jews, whoſe number amounts to 7000, live in a particular ſtreet of 195 houſes, which lies at the eaſtern extremity of the town, and is ſurrounded to the north by a high wall. From 1742 till 1744 the Emperor Charles VII. reſided here, and on account of the war during that period, the meetings of the diet were adjourned from Ratiſbon to this place. In the ſeven years war the French made themſelves

maſters

maſters of this city in 1759, but evacuated it in 1763. The city of Frankfurt has the ſixth place on the Rheniſh bench. It pays the Emperor a yearly tribute of 2784 florins. Its aſſeſſment to a Roman month is 500 florins, and to a chamber tax it contributes 676 dollars 26¾ kr. Frankfurt has been ſeveral times taken and retaken by the French and Auſtrians during the preſent war, and frequently laid under contribution by the former. It lies 19 miles N. E. of Mentz, in lat. 50° 7′ N. long. 6° 15′ E.

FRANKFURT ON THE ODER, a pretty large, handſome, trading town, fortified in the ancient manner, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. It has an univerſity, founded in 1506 by the Elector Joachim I. and 3 annual fairs. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calviniſts. In 1671 the Elector Frederic William eſtabliſhed an academy for young noblemen, and in 1767 a ſociety was inſtituted for the improvement of arts and ſciences. Some of the profeſſors of the univerſity are Calviniſts, and ſome Lutherans. The library belonging to it is in the great college, near which is the medicinal garden. The monument erected in this town to Leopold Duke of Brunſwick, who loſt his life in endeavouring to ſave ſome perſons during the inundation of 1785, is worthy of notice. This town poſſeſſes the excluſive right of navigation up the Oder to Breſlaw, has a French colony, 2 well-built ſuburbs, called Lebus and Guben, and a bridge over the Oder. Lat. 52° 23′ N. long. 12° 27′ E.

FRASCATI, a ſmall town of the Campagna di Roma, in the State of the Church, containing fine palaces and gardens. Near it ſtood the ancient Tuſculum. The biſhop of this place is always one of the 6 cardinal biſhops.

FRAUENBURG, a town in the circle of Braunſberg, in Weſt Pruſſia, on the Friſche Haff, the reſidence of the chapter of the Biſhop of Ermeland. The celebrated aſtronomer Nicholas Copernicus was one of the canons, and died here in 1543. It lies 14 miles N. W. of Elbing.

FRAUENFELD, the capital of the Thürgow, in Switzerland, ſituated on the river Murg, with a good caſtle, the reſidence of the bailiff, who is changed every two years by the old cantons. July 6, 1771, this place was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire. The deputies of all the Swiſs cantons and their allies aſſemble here annually. They inveſtigate and decide all important diſputes which take place in thoſe parts of Switzerland governed by bailiffs, as the Rheinthal, Thürgow, &c. and from their deciſion there is no appeal.

FRAUENSTEIN, a diſtrict, with a ſmall town and ruined caſtle, on the river Boberitſch, in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, on the confines of Bohemia. In 1728 this place, with the exception of 4 houſes, was entirely conſumed by fire. It lies 20 miles S. of Dreſden.

FREDEBURG, a diſtrict with a ſmall town, on the river Wenne, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, 9 miles N. of Berleburg.

FREINSHEIM, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the Lower Palatinate and circle of Lower Rhine, 12 miles W. of Manheim.

FREJUS, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Var. It was formerly a ſea-port town, but at preſent ſtands 2 miles from the ſea. Lat. 43° 26′ N. long. 4° 24′ E.

FREREN, a town of Weſtphalia, in the county of Lingen, 8 miles S. E. of Lingen.

FREUDENBERG, a town and diſtrict on the Mayn, between Wertheim and Miltenberg, belonging to the biſhopric of Würzburg.

FREUDENSTADT, a diſtrict, town, and fortreſs, in the Schwarzwald, in the valley of St. Chriſtopher and dutchy of Würtemberg. This place was built by Duke Frederic in 1599 for the Proteſtant exiles from the Auſtrian hereditary dominions. Many of them being miners, were employed to great advantage in the copper-mines belonging to this town. It lies 17 miles W. of Gengenbach.

FREUDENTHAL, a town and lordſhip of Sileſia, on the borders of Moravia, which for ſome time had the title of a principality, formerly belonging to the Grand Teutonic Maſter John Caſpar von Ampringen, who in 1682 was appointed governor of Sileſia by the Emperor Leopold. After his death it continued in the poſſeſſion of the Teutonic order, but only as an inferior lordſhip. In 1764 the town ſuffered greatly by fire. It has good manufactures of yarn and linen, and lies 12 miles S. S. E. of Jägerndorf.

FREYBERG, a great mine-town, capital of the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, on a river which is called after it the Freyberg Mulda. The caſtle, which ſtands without the town, is called Freudenſtein. The number of inhabitants amounts to 9000. In the cathedral of this town is the burial-place of the electors and princes, where the electors from Maurice to John George IV. are interred. Freyberg is likewiſe the ſeat of a circular juriſdiction over 78 villages, has a good college with a conſiderable library, and an academy founded in 1765. Under the ſupreme mine-office at this place are all the other mine-offices and founderies in the electoral dominions. The ſilver-mines of Freyberg yield annually 28 or 30,000 marks. It has likewiſe mines of copper, tin, and lead, the laſt of which afford yearly 50 ton. There is likewiſe a pit of ſulphur and vitriol near the town. October 29, 1762, a very warm action was fought here between the Imperialiſts and the Pruſſians, in which the former were defeated.

FREYBERG, a ſmall town on the Polſnitz, in the principality of Schweidnitz, in Sileſia. Near it, upon a mountain, ſtands the fortreſs of Fürſtenſtein: 7 miles W. of Schweidnitz.

FREYBERG, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, 12 miles N. N. E. of Meſeritſch.

FREYBURG, a town of Switzerland, and capital of the canton of the ſame name, ſituated in a very mountainous country, on the river Sanen, which divides it into two parts, one of which lies very low, and the other very high. In the former, German is ſpoken, but

but in the latter French. It is tolerably well fortified. The inhabitants of the town and canton are Catholics. Their principal ſubſiſtence is by breeding cattle, and the exportation of cheeſe. Since the reformation, it has been the reſidence of the Biſhop of Lauſanne. In the year 1737 the town ſuffered greatly by a thunder-ſtorm, in which the lightning ſtruck into a powder-magazine containing 750 ton of powder. This canton is entirely ſurrounded by that of Bern. Its territories comprehend 19 bailiwicks in the Pays de Vaud, which belong to it jointly with the canton of Bern. Its government is ariſtocratical, and the number of inhabitants exceeds 70,000, who ſpeak the German language, and a corrupt dialect of the French. The former is uſed in all public tranſactions, but the latter is moſt generally ſpoken. Freyburg lies 14 miles N.N.E. of Bern, in lat. 46° 44′ N. long. 4° 50′ E.

FREYBURG, the capital of Auſtrian Briſgau, near the Schwarzwald, ſituated on the river Treyſſan. It has an univerſity founded in 1450, a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, contains ſeveral convents, and the Auſtrian colleges of government. Great quantities of granite and cryſtal are poliſhed in the ſmall adjacent town of Waldkirch. In the year 1744 it was taken by the French, who deſtroyed the fortifications. It lies 12 miles E. of Briſach, in lat. 48° 3′ N. long. 5° 34′ E.

FREYBURG, a diſtrict, with a ſmall town and caſtle on a mountain, ſituated on the Unſtrut, near its junction with the Saale. This place was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire in 1740. It lies 5 miles N. N. W. of Naumburg.

FREYDLAND, a town in the diſtrict of Schlochau, in Weſt Pruſſia, 23 miles S. E. of New Stettin.

FRIEDLAND, a ſmall town and lordſhip in Lower Luſatia, belonging to the maſterſhip of the order of St. John in Brandenburg: 7 miles S. S. W. of Beeſko.

FRIEDLAND, a ſmall town and lordſhip of Lower Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, on the river Steina, belonging to the Count of Hochberg-Fürſtenſtein. It contains manufactures of excellent paper and very fine linen. It lies 21 miles S.S.W. of Schweidnitz.

FRIEDLAND, an open town on the river Steina, in the principality of Oppeln, in Upper Sileſia, belonging to the Count of Burghaus. This place was burned down in 1755. It lies 12 miles W. of Neiſſe.

FRIEDRICHSFELD, formerly called Hundsfeld, a village of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels. Its name was changed to Friedrichsfeld in 1743, in honour of Frederic II. of Pruſſia.

FRIEDRICHSRODE, a ſmall town in the Thuringian Foreſt, belonging to the diſtrict of Rheinhardſbrunn, ſubject to the Elector of Saxony: 6 miles S. of Gotha.

FRIEDRICHSTADT, a handſome town in the dutchy of Sleſwick, in the diſtrict of Stapelholm, at the conflux of the rivers Trenn and Eyder. This place was built in 1621, by permiſſion of the ſovereign, by ſeveral of the principal families of Arminians or Remonſtrants, who by occaſion of the perſecution after the ſynod of Dordrecht, fled hither from Holland; but moſt of them returned to their native country; ſo that at preſent their number is but ſmall. Formerly the magiſtracy was entirely Arminian, but at preſent other religious ſects are admitted to ſhare in it. The Lutherans are the moſt numerous, but there are likewiſe Mennoniſts, Quakers, and Jews; the Catholics enjoy liberty of conſcience, and have a church of their own. It lies 20 miles W.N.W. of Rendſborg, in lat. 54° 27′ N. long. 6° 56′ E.

FRIESLAND, one of the moſt extenſive of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, comprehending 11 large and 336 ſmall towns and villages. It is divided into Weſtergo, Ooſtergo, Sevenwolden, and the quarter of the towns, and ſends 5 deputies to the States General. Weſt Frieſland is the ſame as North Holland, or more properly the northernmoſt part of North Holland. This laſt appellation the inhabitants, who were before called the Little Frieſlanders, were compelled to aſſume in 1303, when, after having for a long time been engaged in wars with the Hollanders, they were at length conquered by John of Hainault, Count of Holland. Although they then laid aſide their ancient name, and were called North Hollanders, yet they are better pleaſed with the appellation of Weſt Frieſlanders, which they ſtill make uſe of in all public writings and inſtruments, and the ſtates of the province are ſtyled the States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland.

FRIDLINGEN, a ruined caſtle, in the margravate of Baden, oppoſite Huningen, where the French General Villars defeated Prince Lewis of Baden, in 1702.

FRIEDBERG, a ſmall town in the New Mark of Brandenburg, in the circle of Friedburg, ſituated near two lakes: 15 miles N. E. of Landſberg.

FRIEDBERG, a free Imperial town, inhabited by Proteſtants, in Wetteravia, on the Uſbach, ſituated on a mountain 15 miles N.N.W. of Frankfurt on the Mayn. At the diet it has the twelfth place on the Rheniſh bench. To a Roman-month it contributes 24 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment 29 rix-dollars 29 kr.

FRIEDBERG, a ſmall town of Sileſia, in the Auſtrian part of the principality of Neiſſe, at the ſource of the river Neiſſe: 17 miles S.S.W. of Neiſſe.

FRIEDBERG, a caſtle, frontier town, and diſtrict of Bavaria, in the government of Münich, ſituated on the Lechfeld. Many of its inhabitants are watchmakers. It lies 6 miles E. of Augſburg.

FRIEDEBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe, remarkable for a battle gained there over the Auſtrians by the King of Pruſſia, in 1745: 17 miles S.S.W. of Neiſſe.

FRIEDEBURG, a diſtrict, town, and caſtle, in the principality of Eaſt Frieſland, on the frontiers of Oldenburg: 25 miles E. of Embden.

FRIEDENBERG, a ſmall town of Upper Sileſia, in

in the principality of Jauer, on the river Queiſs, belonging to the biſhopric of Breſlau. It lies 21 miles W. of Zittau.

FRIEDEWALD, a ſmall town and caſtle in Lower Heſſe, 8 miles from Hirſchfeld, in the foreſt of Süling.

FRIEDEWALD, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and caſtle, in that part of the county of Sayn belonging to Anſpach-Bayreuth. It is held as a fief of Heſſe-Darmſtadt.

FRIEDLAND, a town of Mecklenburg, in the lordſhip of Stargard, on the frontiers of Pomerania, in a very ſwampy country: 16 miles S. S. W. of Anclam.

FREYENHAGEN, a ſmall town in the county of Ziegenhayn, in Lower Heſſe, belonging to the Prince of Waldeck: 7 miles W. of Corbach.

FREYENSTEIN, a ſmall town in the Prignitz, on the frontiers of Mecklenburg. Near it is the paſs called the Faule Forth, where the peaſants of the Mark lay in wait to cut off the Swedes after the battle of Fehrbellin. It lies 9 miles N. N. E. of Pritzwalk.

FREYENWALDE, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the circle of Upper Barnim and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Oder. The mineral ſprings belonging to this town lying in a pleaſant valley, the neighbouring extenſive alum-works, yielding annually 2 or 300 ton, together with the manufacture of yarn and trade in fiſh, afford ſubſiſtence to the inhabitants. It lies 13 miles S. of Angermünde.

FREYENWALDE, a ſmall place in Farther Pomerania, belonging to the lords of Wedel: 12 miles N. N. E. of New Stargard.

FREYHAN, an inferior lordſhip and ſmall town, with a caſtle, in Lower Sileſia, which belonged formerly to the free ſtate lordſhip of Militſch. It is now the property of the counts of Malzan, and lies 8 miles N. N. E. of Militſch.

FREYSING, a biſhopric in the circle of Bavaria, on the Iſer, under the Archbiſhop of Salzburg. The biſhop, as a prince of the Empire, has the fourteenth place on the eccleſiaſtical bench at the diet. His quota to a Roman month is 12 horſe and 80 foot, or 464 florins; and to a chamber aſſeſſment he pays 152 rix-dollars 19 kr. The chapter is compoſed of a provoſt, 14 capitular and 9 domiciliary canons. The capital of this biſhopric is likewiſe called

FREYSING, and is ſituated on two hills near the Iſer, on the little river Moſach. On one of the hills are the epiſcopal palace, the cathedral, &c. On the other are the Benedictine abbey of St. Stephen, and the collegiate church of St. Veit. It lies 18 miles N. N. E of Münich, in lat. 48° 21′ N. long. 9° 25′ E.

FREYSTADT, an inferior lordſhip and ſmall town, with a caſtle, in the principality of Teſchen, in Upper Sileſia, ſituated on the river Elſda, on the high road from Cracow to Vienna. The town is principally inhabited by linen-weavers, belongs to the family of Wienkowſky, and lies 8 miles N. W. of Teſchen.

FREYSTADT, a ſmall town near a lake, in the department of Königſberg, in Eaſt Pruſſia, 16 miles S. E. of Marienwerder.

FREYSTADT, a town on the Rhine, in the diſtrict of Rüſſelheim, belonging to Heſſe-Darmſtadt: 8 miles S. S. E. of Mentz.

FREYSTADT, a lordſhip and town with an academy, in the quarter of Mühl, in Upper Auſtria. It carries on a conſiderable trade in worſted, and has an annual fair of 14 days. It belongs to the counts of Harrach, and lies 17 miles N. of Ens.

FREYSTADT, a ſmall town in the lordſhip of Breiteneck, in the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria, on the Schwarzach, containing a Franciſcan convent, whoſe church is worthy of notice. It lies 23 miles S. S. E. of Nürnberg.

FREYSTADT, a ſmall town in a valley, in the principality of Glogau, in Sileſia; it is the capital of the circle of the ſame name, has an ancient caſtle, a Catholic pariſh-church, and a Carmelite convent. Great numbers of the inhabitants are cloth-makers. In 1764 this place was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire, but, through the attention of the king, has been much more handſomely rebuilt. Near the town a Lutheran church and ſchool were erected in 1709, in conſequence of the convention of Altranſtädt. It lies 14 miles N. N. E. of Sagan.

FREYWALDE, a ſmall thriving town in the Sileſian principality of Neiſſe, belonging to the biſhopric of Breſlau: 19 miles S. of Neiſſe.

FRIDAU, a ſmall town, in the circle of Mahrburg, in Lower Stiria, ſituated on the river Drave, on the frontiers of Sclavonia: 25 miles S. E. of Mahrburg.

FRIDBERG, a ſmall town on the rivulet Pink, in the circle of Grätz, in Lower Stiria: 33 miles N. E. of Grätz.

FRIDECK, a ſmall town in the territory of Culm, in Weſt Pruſſia, 15 miles W. of Culm.

FRIDECK, a free inferior lordſhip, and ſmall town, in the principality of Teſchen, in Upper Sileſia, ſituated on the river Oſtrawicza, on the frontiers of Moravia, and belongs to the counts of Parſchma. It lies 12 miles S. S. W. of Teſchen.

FRIDINGEN, a ſmall town of Swabia, on the Danube, in the county of Hohenberg, belonging to Auſtria: 27 miles N. of Conſtance.

FRIESLAND, EAST, a principality, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the German Ocean, on the eaſt by the lordſhip of Jever and dutchy of Oldenburg, on the ſouth by the biſhopric of Münſter, and on the weſt by the province of Gröningen and the German Ocean. This country muſt not be confounded with that of the ſame name weſtward of it, which belongs to the United Provinces. It lies very low towards the ſea, and therefore it is neceſſary to protect it from inundation by dikes. The air is thick and foggy, and the ſoil not very good. The little wood it contains is uſed for ſhip-building; and inſtead of it, turf is ſubſtituted for fuel. The inhabitants of the

low country principally ſubſiſt by breeding cattle, and agriculture. Inſtead of the Aſiatic trading company aboliſhed in the year 1769, a company for the herring-fiſhery was eſtabliſhed upon the ſame footing as that of Holland, which the firſt ſeaſon, in 1770, ſent out 6 ſmacks, and at preſent this fiſhery is carried on with great ſucceſs. Three thouſand horſes are annually ſent out of this country, many of which go to France, Italy, &c, as coach-horſes, and many ſerve to remount the Pruſſian, French, Sardinian, and Imperial cavalry. The money thereby brought into the country amounts annually to 120,000 dollars (about 21,000*l.* ſterling). It ſupplies the adjacent countries with 4000 head of oxen yearly. The exportation of butter produces upon an average 30,000 dollars (above 5000*l.* ſterling). The moſt remarkable manufactures are thoſe of ſtockings, needles, cotton, ſtuffs, leather, and linen. The dock-yards at Emden, and the oil-mills, afford employment to a great number of hands. In the year 1780 this principality contained 101,528 inhabitants. In the war between 1757 and 1763, this country ſuffered very much from the Auſtrian and French troops, and its opulence as well as population were thereby greatly diminiſhed: but it has in a great meaſure recovered from thoſe misfortunes.

Eaſt Frieſland formerly had its own counts, of whom Enno IV. was raiſed to the rank of a prince and ſtate of the Empire, by the Emperor Ferdinand III. in 1654. This family became extinct by the death of Prince Charles Edzard in 1744; and in conſequence of the reverſion granted to the electoral houſe of Brandenburg by the Emperor Leopold in 1694, the King of Pruſſia immediately took poſſeſſion of it. The revenues of the principality amount to 600,000 dollars (115,000*l.* ſterling).

FRIOUL, a province of Italy, bounded on the eaſt by the county of Görz, Carniola, and the Adriatic Sea, on the weſt by the Treviſan and Feltrin, on the north by part of Tirol and Carinthia. It belonged entirely to Venice, except the town and territory of Aquileia, which was ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria; but the whole of it was ceded to that power by the French, by the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797.

FRISACK, a ſmall town on the Rhyn, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, belonging to the lords of Bredow: 15 miles W. of Havelſberg.

FRISCHE HAFF, a bay of the Baltic Sea, between the coaſts of Pruſſia and the Friſch Nerung, which begins near Dantzig, and joins the ſea again by means of a ſmall ſtrait at Pillau. All ſhips bound to Königſberg are obliged to paſs through it. But as the water in the channel or gut is only 12 feet deep, and in the Haff ſtill ſhallower, veſſels that are deeply laden are under the neceſſity of lightening at Pillau.

FRISCH NERUNG, an iſland of Weſt Pruſſia, formed by the two weſtern mouths of the Viſtula, the Friſche Haff, and the Baltic, containing ſeveral villages, and the fortreſs of Weichſelmünde, belonging to Dantzig.

FRITZLAR, a diſtrict and fortified town, between Lower Heſſe and the county of Waldeck. The gallantry with which the French commandant the Marquis of Narbonne defended this place againſt the allies in 1761, cauſed him to be ſurnamed after it. It lies 9 miles S. S. E. of Waldeck.

FRIULI, the capital of the country of the ſame name in Italy, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Aquileia.

FROHBURG, a ſmall town and caſtle, in the circle of Leipzig, on the Wickra, in the diſtrict of Borna, celebrated for its potteries. It alſo contains many manufactures of ſtuffs. In the year 1719 it ſuffered greatly by fire.

FROSE, a ſmall town on the Elbe, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, 7 miles S. S. E. of Magdeburg.

FROSINONE, a ſmall town of the Campagna di Roma, in the State of the Church. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by the cultivation of the vine.

FRYDLANCIR, a town of Poland, on the frontiers of Brandenburg, 24 miles S. S. W. of New Stettin.

FRYSOYTA, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Münſter, in Weſtphalia, 20 miles S. W. of Oldenburg.

FUCECCHIO, a lake of Italy, in the grand dutchy of Tuſcany, near the river Arno, about 4 miles long and 2 broad. Near it ſtands a village of the ſame name: 12 miles S. S. W. of Piſtoia.

FULDA, formerly a princely Benedictine abbey, but ſince 1752 a biſhopric, bounded on the weſt and north by Heſſe, on the eaſt by Thuringia and Franconia, on the ſouth by the county of Hanau and Iſenburg. This country, containing 620 ſquare miles, is very bleak and mountainous. It contains 8 towns, 2 villages, 20 diſtricts, 60 pariſh-churches, 15 of which are Lutheran, and 80,000 inhabitants. The revenues are eſtimated at 300,000 florins (52,500*l.* ſterling). The biſhop is arch-chancellor to the Empreſs, and likewiſe primate in Germany and Gaul. The chapter is compoſed of 13 noble canons. Its quota to a Roman month is 250 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment it contributes 243 dollars $4\frac{3}{4}$ kr. The capital and reſidence of the biſhop is

FULDA, ſituated on the river of the ſame name. It contains many fine buildings, particularly the epiſcopal palace, with its delightful pleaſure-grounds, 3 churches, a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, an univerſity founded in 1734, and an excellent library. Nov. 33, 1759, a ſmart engagement took place here between the troops of the Duke of Würtemberg and the allies, wherein the former were routed. Lat. 50° 34′ N. long. 7° 23′ E.

FULNEK, a lordſhip, town, and caſtle, in the circle of Prerau, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Sileſia, belonging to Count Würben. In the caſtle is an Auguſtine convent. It lies 16 miles S. of Troppau.

FUMAY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, in the diſtrict of Rocroy. In its neighbourhood are quarries of ſlate. It lies 10 miles S. W. of Rocroy.

FUNEN,

FUNEN, one of the Daniſh iſlands, between the Great and Little Belt, the former of which ſeparates it from Zealand, and the latter from Jütland. It is very fertile in corn and fruit. Odenſee is the capital, and reſidence of the biſhop of this dioceſe.

FURBA, VAL, a diſtrict of the county of Bormio, in Switzerland, lying to the eaſt of the river Adda.

FURNES, a town of Flanders, a ſmall but handſome and fortified place, ſituated in a moraſs. The air is unhealthy, and agues are very general. It lies 12 miles E. of Dunkirk, and 16 S.S.W. of Oſtend.

FURSTENAU, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the biſhopric of Oſnabrück, with a Lutheran church. The magiſtracy is likewiſe Lutheran, except under the government of a Catholic biſhop, when one member of it is a Catholic. It lies 13 miles S.W. of Quackenbrück.

FURSTENFELD, a town of about 120 houſes, on the river Fieſtritz, in the circle of Grätz, in Lower Stiria, on the confines of Hungary. It contains a commandery of the order of St. John, and lies 30 miles E. of Grätz.

FURSTENFELDE, an open town in the New Mark of Brandenburg, belonging to the diſtrict of Quartſch: 11 miles N. of Küſtrin.

FURSTENBERG, a principality of Swabia, about 100 miles in length, commencing at the margravate of Baden, includes part of the Schwarzwald, and extends almoſt to the Imperial city of Ulm. The ancient family town of Fürſtenberg is a ſmall place, with a caſtle, ſituated on the Schwarzwald. A branch of this family, which formerly had the title of count, was raiſed to the rank of princes in 1664, which dignity the only remaining branch of Stülingen has poſſeſſed, together with all the counties and lordſhips, ſince 1744. Only the reigning and hereditary prince have the title of princes, but the others that of landgrave. His quota to a Roman month for all the lordſhips together, is 390 florins 30 kr. and to a chamber tax he contributes 291 rix-dollars 12¾ kr.

FURSTENBERG, a ſmall town in Lower Luſatia, on the Oder. Good beer is brewed at this place, which is ſhipped off on the Oder. By the peace of Hubertſberg in 1763, this town and its diſtrict were guaranteed to the Elector of Saxony, but the toll from the Oder collected here, with the village of Schidlo and its appurtenances, were ceded to Pruſſia, and the Oder was declared the boundary of the two countries. It lies 11 miles S. of Frankfurt.

FURSTENBERG, a ſmall town in the county of Waldeck, 7 miles S.S.W. of Corbach.

FURSTENBERG, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Havel, 10 miles S. of Strelitz.

FURSTENWALDE, a ſmall, but well-built, thriving town, with an extenſive diſtrict, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Spree: 32 miles E.S.E. of Berlin.

FURSTEEWERDER, a ſmall town of the Ucker Mark, belonging to Count Schwerin: 12 miles N.W. of Prentzlo.

FURT, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and caſtle, in Lower Bavaria, on the river Cham, 10 miles N.N.E. of Cham.

FUSSEN, a ſmall town of Swabia, belonging to the biſhopric of Augſburg, ſituated on the Lech. It commands the paſs into Bavaria and Tirol; here is likewiſe a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded by the primitive German apoſtle, Magnus. In the year 1745 a peace was concluded at this place between Auſtria and Bavaria. It lies 20 miles S.S.E. of Kaufbeuren.

G.

GABEL, a ſmall town in the circle of Bunzlau, in Bohemia, belonging to the Count of Pachta. It is fortified in the ancient manner; and in time of war commands the paſs into Upper Luſatia. In 1757, after an obſtinate engagement, ſeveral battalions of Pruſſians were made priſoners of war at this place by the Imperialiſts. It lies 8 miles S. of Zittau.

GADEBUSCH, a ſmall town and diſtrict with a caſtle, on the river Radegaſt, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, belonging to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Dec. 20, 1712, the Swedes defeated the Danes and Saxons at this place. It lies 18 miles E.S.E. of Lübeck.

GAETA, one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the kingdom of Naples, on the Gulf of Gaeta, in Terra di Lavoro, with an harbour, the mouth of which is defended by a fort on each ſide. It lies on a peninſula, and the adjacent promontory renders the harbour, which is pretty large, very ſecure. It is alſo the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope. In 1734 this place was taken by the Spaniards. The fortifications, which were then deſtroyed, have ſince been rebuilt and augmented. In 1760 this place ſuſtained great injury from the exploſion of a powder-magazine by lightning.

GAILDORF, a ſmall town and lordſhip, with a caſtle, in Franconia, in the lordſhip of Limburg, near the Kocher. In the year 1778, the prime miniſter of the Duke of Würtemberg, Count Pückler, to whom one half of the town belonged, built a fine palace here for his reſidence. The number of inhabitants is between 16 and 1700. Half of his diſtrict was purchaſed by the Duke of Würtemberg

temberg in 1780. It lies 13 miles w. of Elwangen.

GALLIGLIANA, a ſmall town and caſtle in Iſtria, belonging to the county of Mitterburg, 7 miles s. s. e. of Mitterburg.

GALLIPOLI, a ſmall, handſome, ſtrong town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, on the Gulf of Taranto, with a good harbour. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Otranto. It has a great trade; is ſituated on an iſland, or rather a rock, entirely ſurrounded by the ſea, and is connected with the continent by a ſtone bridge, protected by a fort.

GAMERTINGEN, a ſmall town of Swabia, in the principality of Hohenzollern, 10 miles s. e. of Hohenzollern.

GAND. See GHENT.

GANDERSHEIM, a town of the Harz, in the principality of Wolfenbüttel, on the rivulet Gande, with an Imperial, ſecular, Lutheran convent, whoſe abbeſs is a ſtate of the Empire, and has a ſeat and vote on the Rheniſh bench of prelates. The dukes of Wolfenbüttel are the patrons of this foundation. It is compoſed of an abbeſs, a deaconeſs, and ten canoneſſes. It lies 12 miles N. W. of Clauſthal.

GANGELT, a town of Weſtphalia, in the dutchy of Jüliers, 13 miles s. of Roermonde.

GAP, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Upper Alps. It is ſituated on the little river Beny, and defended by a fort called Puymore. It lies 24 miles N. of Siſteron, in long. 2° 45′ E. lat. 44° 34′ N.

GARDA, a ſmall town in the territory of Verona, in Italy, on the eaſtern ſhore of the Lago di Garda. This lake lies between the territories of Verona, Breſcia, and Trent, and abounds in eels and carp. It is 30 miles long, and 10 where broadeſt, but not above 3 in the narroweſt part. It is ſometimes violently agitated, not from any connexion with the ſea, but occaſioned by the north winds encloſed by the mountains. Several brooks and rivers fall into the lake, the principal of which is the Sarca.

GARDESLEBEN, a ſmall handſome town on the Milda, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated in a country producing very good hops, which make excellent beer: great quantities of it are exported. The inhabitants are principally clothmakers, and ſuſtained great injury from the French in 1757. Near it is the large heath of Gardeſleben, abounding in game. The old caſtle of Iſenſchnippe, ſituated on the Milda, belongs to the family of Alvenſleben. It lies 15 miles w. of Stendal.

GARDENSEE, a ſmall town and caſtle in Eaſt Pruſſia, on a lake of the ſame name, abounding in fiſh, between Graudenz and Marienwerder; it is under the war and domain chamber of Weſt Pruſſia.

GARTACH, a town of Swabia, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, ſituated on a ſmall river which runs into the Neckar. It lies 10 miles w. of Heilbron.

GARZ, a town on the Oder, with a toll from that river, in the territory of Stettin, in Hither Pomerania: 23 miles w. of Prentzlo.

GAVI, a ſmall town in the weſtern part of the territory of Genoa, on the river Lemo. It is an important frontier town towards Montferrat and the Milaneſe, and has a fortified caſtle. It lies 5 miles E. of Novi.

GAYA, a ſmall town in the circle of Hradiſch, in Moravia, 15 miles w. s. w. of Hradiſch.

GAZOLO, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Mantua, 14 miles s. E. of Mantua.

GEERVLIET, a fine village of South Holland, on the iſland of Putten, 14 miles s. w. of Rotterdam.

GEFFEL, a village of the electorate of Saxony, in the diſtrict of Plauen, in Vogtland. The patronage of the church belongs to Brandenburg-Culmbach. It lies 10 miles s. s. E. of Schlaitz.

GEILENKIRCHEN, a ſmall town on the river Worm, in the dutchy of Jüliers, 10 miles w. N. w. of Jüliers.

GEISEN, a town of the electorate of Saxony, in Miſnia, ſituated on the river Möglitz, which divides it into the old and new town: 10 miles s. s. E. of Dippoldiſwalda.

GEISENHEIM, a town in the electorate of Mentz and circle of Lower Rhine, 13 miles w. of Mentz.

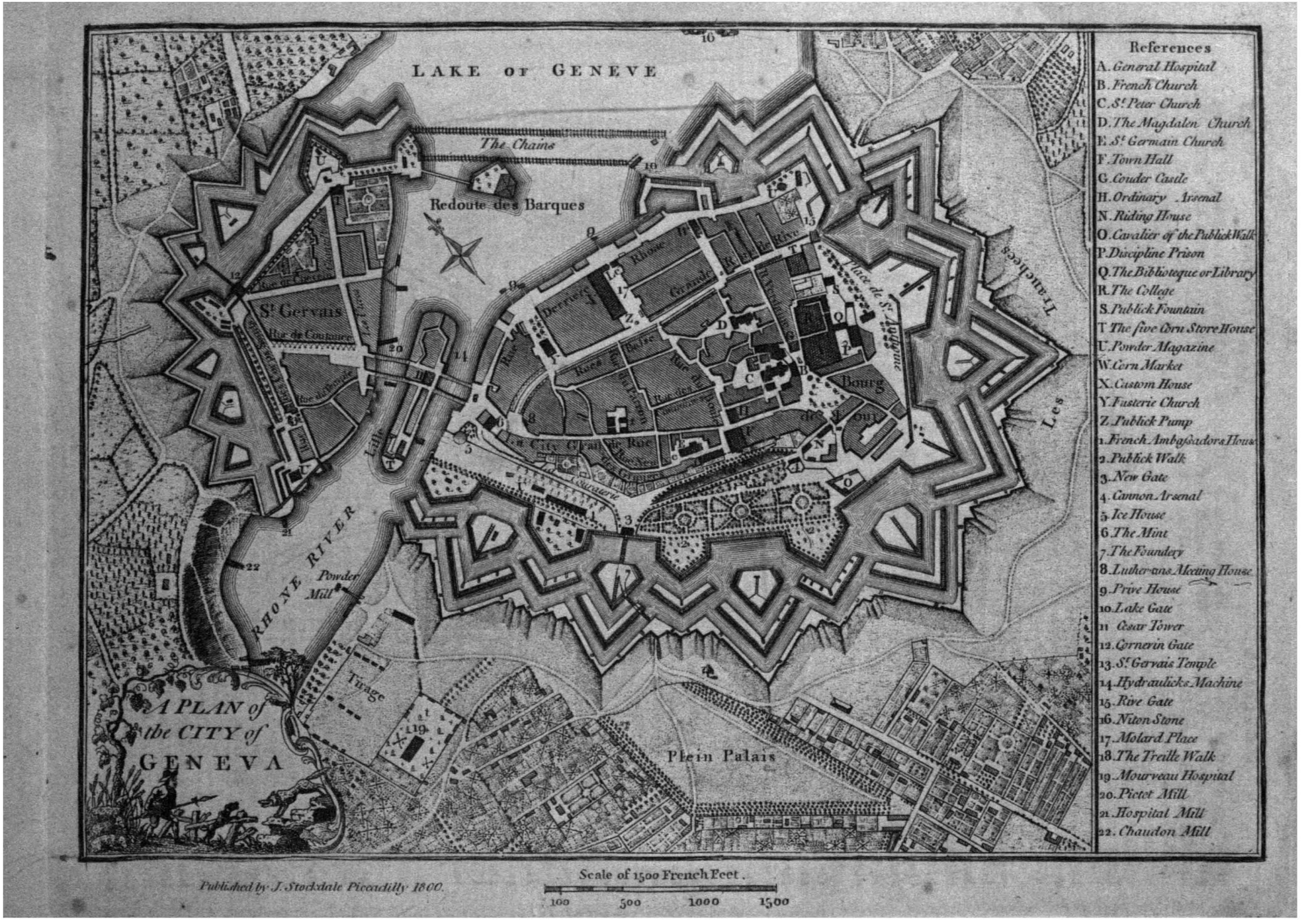
GEISS, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the biſhopric of Fulda, 16 miles N. E. of Fulda.

GEISSINGEN, a ſmall town on the Danube, in Swabia, belonging to the Prince of Fürſtenberg, 6 miles E. N. E. of Fürſtenberg.

GEISSLINGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict, on the little river Rohrach, in the territory of Ulm, celebrated for its bone manufactures. Near this town, between two mountains, is the ſo called Rothel bath, which is frequented with benefit by great numbers of patients. It lies 12 miles N. N. W. of Ulm.

GEITHAYN, a ſmall town in the circle of Leipzig, in Miſnia, belonging to the diſtrict of Rochlitz, 10 miles E. N. E. of Altenburg.

GELDERLAND, a dutchy, and one of the provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the north by Frieſland and the Zuyder Zee, on the eaſt by the dutchy of Cleve and the biſhopric of Münſter, on the ſouth by the dutchies of Limburg and Jüliers, and on the weſt by Brabant and Holland. It is divided into Upper and Lower Gelderland. The former, which is otherwiſe called the Upper Quarter, or the Quarter of Roermonde, has no connexion whatever with Lower Gelderland, and lies between the dutchy of Cleve, the county of Meurs, the archbiſhopric of Cologne, the biſhopric of Liege, and the dutchies of Jüliers and Brabant. It formerly belonged to the crown of Spain, but by the peace of Utrecht part of it was ceded to Auſtria and part to Pruſſia, and guaranteed to them by the treaty of Baden in 1714. That part of Gelderland which became ſubject to Pruſſia was, in exchange for the principality


LAKE OF GENEVE
The Chains
Redoute des Barques
St Gervais
Rue de Coutance
Derrier
Rhone
Grande
Rue
Bourg
de
Four
Place de St Antoine
Tranchees
Les
RHONE RIVER
Powder
Mill
Tirage
Plein Palais
A PLAN of
the CITY of
GENEVA
References
A. General Hospital
B. French Church
C. St Peter Church
D. The Magdalen Church
E. St Germain Church
F. Town Hall
G. Couder Castle
H. Ordinary Arsenal
N. Riding House
O. Cavalier of the Publick Walk
P. Discipline Prison
Q. The Bibliotheque or Library
R. The College
S. Publick Fountain
T The five Corn Store House
U. Powder Magazine
W. Corn Market
X. Custom House
Y. Fusterie Church
Z. Publick Pump
1. French Ambassadors House
2. Publick Walk
3. New Gate
4. Cannon Arsenal
5. Ice House
6. The Mint
7. The Foundery
8. Lutherans Meeting House
9. Prive House
10. Lake Gate
11 Cesar Tower
12. Cornerin Gate
13. St Gervais Temple
14. Hydraulicks Machine
15. Rive Gate
16. Niton Stone
17. Molard Place
18. The Treille Walk
19. Mourveau Hospital
20. Pictet Mill
21. Hospital Mill
22. Chaudon Mill
Published by J. Stockdale Piccadilly 1800.
Scale of 1500 French Feet.
100 500 1000 1500

of Orange, ceded to France. It is reckoned as a part of the circle of Weſtphalia. By the barrier treaty in 1715 the States General of the United Provinces likewiſe obtained a part; ſo that Upper Gelderland was divided into Auſtrian, Pruſſian, and Dutch Gelderland. The Auſtrian part included Roermonde and its diſtrict: the Dutch comprehended the lordſhips of Venlo and Stevenſwert. To Pruſſian Gelderland belonged the capital, Geldres, with the diſtricts of Geldres, Keſſel, Crickenbeck, Wachtendonk, and Strahlen: in this part the Catholic is the eſtabliſhed religion, and the number of inhabitants in 1741 amounted to 47,000. Lower Gelderland is one of the Seven United Provinces, and comprehends the county of Zutphen. It is the largeſt of them all, and the firſt in rank, lying between the provinces of Holland, Utrecht, and Overyſſel, the Zuyder Zee, the biſhopric of Münſter, and the dutchies of Cleve and Brabant. It is fertile in fruits and corn, and in many parts abounds in wood.

GELDRES, the capital of Pruſſian Gelderland, on the river Niers, was formerly a ſtrong fortified town. It contains a palace, the reſidence of the former dukes. The Catholics, Calviniſts, and Lutherans, enjoy liberty of conſcience; the two latter have a church between them; the principal one belongs to the former. The number of inhabitants in 1781 amounted to nearly 2000. In the year 1713 this town, together with its territory, was ceded to the King of Pruſſia by the treaty of Utrecht, and became the reſidence of a governor, and ſeat of the college of juſtice. In 1757 it ſurrendered to the French, who reſtored it at the concluſion of the war in 1764, after demoliſhing its fortifications. It was again taken by them in 1794. It lies 16 miles S. W. of Weſel. Lat. 50° 31′ N. long. 3° 51′ E.

GELNHAUSEN, a ſmall town in the county of Hanau and diſtrict of Münzenburg, ſituated on the river Kinzing. It was formerly reckoned an Imperial town, but was mortgaged by the Emperor Charles IV. to Schwartzburg, whoſe right to it was purchaſed by the elector palatine and Hanau.

GEMBLOUX, a ſmall town of Brabant, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, on the river Orne, which ſuffered very much by fire in 1756.

GEMMINGEN, a village of the Lower Palatinate, in the diſtrict of Bretten, belonging to the noble family of Gemmingen. It lies 8 miles S. of Simmern.

GEMONA, a town of Venetian Friul, near the river Taiamento, 15 miles N. W. of Udine.

GEMUND, a ſmall free Imperial city, on the Rems, in Swabia, of the Catholic religion, with a territory comprehending ſeveral villages. The inhabitants ſubſiſt partly by trade, and partly by making all kinds of ſilver toys, which, however, are of very little value, on account of the great quantity of alloy. It has the thirteenth place at the diet of the Empire on the bench of the Imperial cities of Swabia. Its matricular aſſeſſment is 142 florins, and to a chamber tax it pays 101 dollars 41½ kr. It lies 12 miles W. of Aalen, in lat 48° 43′ N. long. 7° 30′ E.

GEMUND, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Jüliers, ſituated on the river Olf, 19 miles S. E. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

GEMUND, a ſmall town of Lower Auſtria, on the river Schwartzbach, on the frontiers of Bohemia, 10 miles N. N. W. of Altenſteig.

GEMUND, a ſmall town and lordſhip in Carinthia, 16 miles N. W. of Villach, belonging to Count Lodron. It has conſiderable iron and ſteel manufactures.

GEMUNDEN, a town of Upper Auſtria, in the quarter of Hauſrück, ſituated on the Lake of Traun, where the river of the ſame name runs out of the lake. It is the ſeat of a general ſalt-office, and lies 8 miles N. N. W. of Vöcklabrück.

GEMUNDEN, a town of Heſſe-Caſſel, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 16 miles S. W. of Fritzlar, and 28 S. W. of Caſſel.

GEMUNDEN, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Mayn, in the biſhopric of Würzburg, 22 miles N. of Würzburg.

GENEVA, a large, handſome, opulent, populous city, whoſe territory is ſurrounded by the dutchy of Savoy, and is ſituated on the weſt ſhore of the Lake of Geneva. The Rhone divides it into 3 unequal parts, which are connected by ſeveral bridges, and contain 25,000 inhabitants: the territory of the city comprehends about 5000 more. The ſtreets are lighted at night, and thoſe parts which ſtand higheſt are ſupplied with water from the Rhone by means of water-works. The inhabitants of this city are compoſed of ſeveral claſſes: namely, citizens; theſe are the ſons of citizens born in the city, who alone are eligible to the office of magiſtrates—burgeſſes; the ſons of citizens born in a foreign country, or foreigners who have obtained the privileges of citizens; theſe may have a place in the general council, and likewiſe in the council of two hundred—inhabitants, or foreigners who are allowed to live in the city, and natives, who are ſons of inhabitants, and who, though of more conſequence than their fathers, are not admitted to a ſhare in the government. The principal magiſtrates of the republic are 4 ſyndics. In other reſpects the form of government is democratical. The city has a great trade, and among others the watch-making buſineſs is particularly flouriſhing here. It is well fortified, has a good arſenal, an univerſity founded in 1368, and renewed and improved in 1558. Both the college and the public library contain many curioſities. Geneva is a ſmall republic, of the Calviniſt religion, poſſeſſing a ſmall diſtrict, in league with the Swiſs Proteſtant cantons, but particularly with Bern and Zürich. It was formerly the ſee of a biſhop, at preſent reſident at Annecy. Geneva by induſtry has acquired ſuch opulence, as to poſſeſs 120 million French livres in the funds of foreign countries. It has riſen to this degree of wealth, as well as population, ſince the commencement of the eighteenth century; but during this period likewiſe it was firſt torn with domeſtic diſſenſions. In 1734 a miſunderſtanding took place between the magiſtrates and the citizens, on

on account of the impoſition and continuation of taxes without the concurrence of the general council, in order to defray the expences of the fortifications. This was not adjuſted till 1738, when tranquillity was reſtored through the mediation of France and of the cantons of Zürich and Bern. It has likewiſe been involved in almoſt continual conteſts with Savoy; and in 1602 was, through treachery, upon the point of being taken by ſcaling-ladders, by Duke Charles Emanuel. In commemoration of their deliverance from this danger, the Geneveſe annually celebrated the 12th of December, which they call the Feſtival of Eſcalade. In 1753 the republic concluded a new frontier treaty with Savoy, which ſeems to have terminated all farther diſputes with that power. In 1767 violent diſſenſions commenced a ſecond time between the magiſtrates and citizens, which were not concluded till the year 1768. In 1779 domeſtic commotions again made their appearance, which on February 5, 1779, broke out into acts of violence; nor could France, as a guarantee of the conſtitution of 1738, agree with Zürich and Bern in the accommodation of them. In the mean time the diſturbances increaſed to ſuch a degree, that in 1782 Geneva was taken poſſeſſion of by the troops of France, Sardinia, and Bern. A long time was ſpent in adjuſting matters, a new conſtitution was framed, and the troops withdrew in 1784, after being quartered 21 months in Geneva. During this period many of the Geneveſe had left their native country. At the beginning of 1789 a freſh tumult commenced, which was terminated by the abolition of the new conſtitution, the re-eſtabliſhment of former privileges, the recall of the emigrants, and ſeveral new regulations were adopted for the future prevention of ſimilar diſorders. Beſides Calviniſts, there are likewiſe Lutherans in Geneva (who are under the protection of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha), and ſome Catholics. The clergy of the city is compoſed of 41 miniſters, each of whom has a ſalary of 800 livres per annum; but thoſe in the country have ſcarcely half that ſum. Geneva lies in lat. 46° 12′ N. long. 3° 49′ E.

Geneva, Lake of, is thus named from the city of Geneva, and lies at the ſouth-weſt extremity of Switzerland, between the dutchy of Savoy and the Pays de Vaud, belonging to Bern. It is from 54 to 60 miles in length, but its greateſt breadth does not exceed 15 or 18. It is very deep, abounds in fiſh, and the river Rhone runs through the midſt of it.

Geneveis, a dutchy and province of Savoy, bounded on the ſouth by the dutchy of Savoy Proper, on the eaſt by Faucigny, on the north and weſt by the river Rhone and France. It was formerly only a county. Its capital is Annecy.

Gengenbach, a ſmall free Imperial town in the Ortenau, in Swabia, on a little river of the ſame name, which falls into the Kinzig. It is the reſidence of an abbot of the order of Benedictines, who is a ſtate of the Empire. The contribution from this town to a Roman month is 24 florins, and to a chamber tax 22 dollars 88½ kr. The abbey, which is under the protection of the princes of Fürſtenberg, pays to a Roman month 7 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment 40 dollars 54 kr.

Genep, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Cleve, on the river Niers, 8 miles s. s. w. of Cleve.

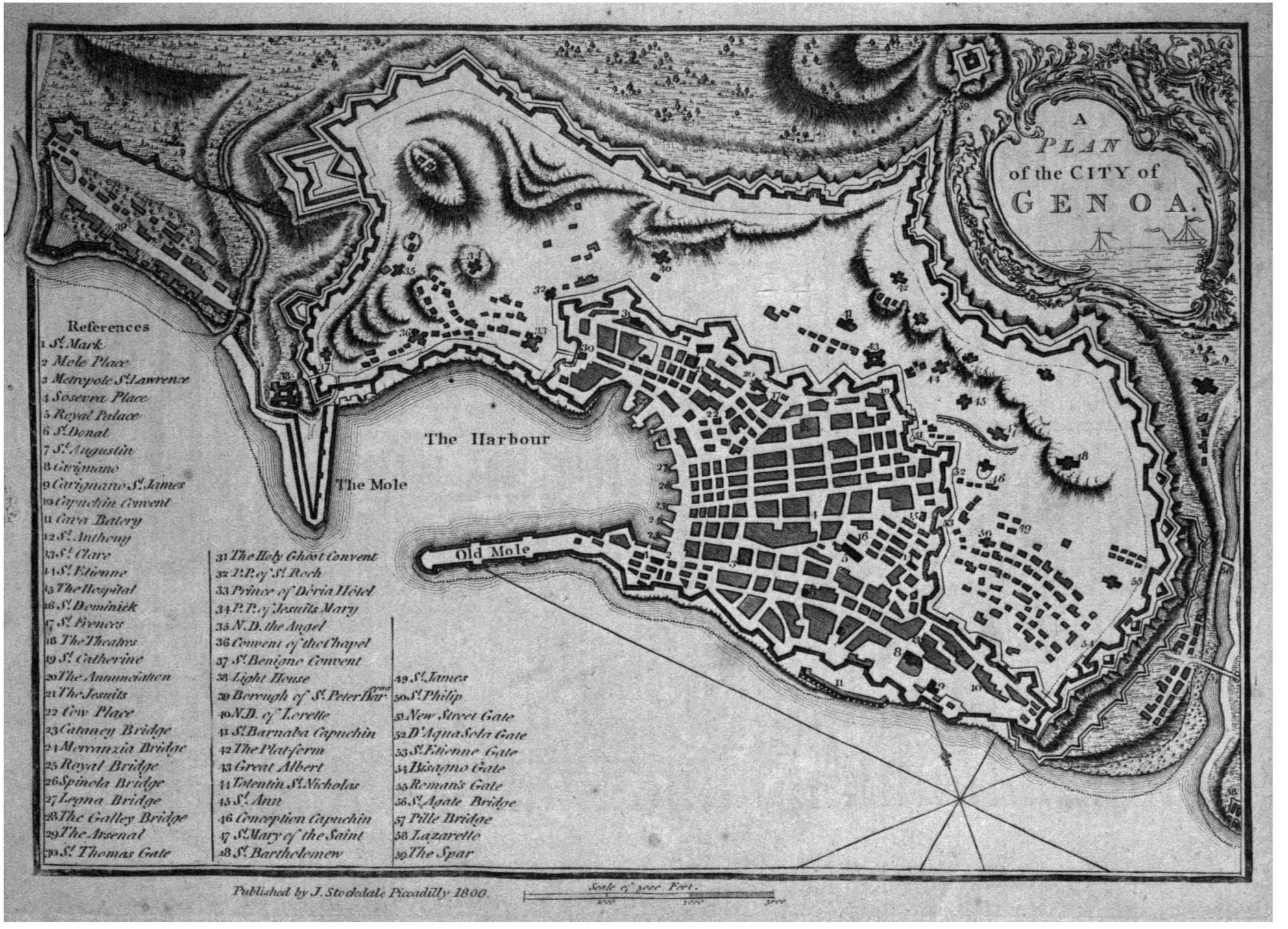
Genoa, a republic in Upper Italy.

The country which comprehends the preſent territory of Genoa was in former times inhabited by the Ligurians, who were conquered by the Romans between the firſt and ſecond Punic war. When the Lombards eſtabliſhed their empire in the northern part of Italy, Genoa was likewiſe comprehended in it. Charlemagne reduced it under ſubjection after overcoming Deſiderius; but in proceſs of time the Genoeſe by degrees recovered their independence. In the twelfth century they conquered Corſica, but were frequently neceſſitated to implore the protection of foreign powers. At length, in 1528, a form of government was eſtabliſhed at Genoa, which, notwithſtanding many viciſſitudes, the principal of which were, the bombardment by the French in 1684, the troubles in Corſica, and its taking part in the war of the Auſtrian ſucceſſion, laſted till the French took poſſeſſion of the city and of the whole republic in 1798.

The territory of Genoa is bounded on the north by Milan, Parma, and Modena, on the eaſt by the republic of Lucca, on the ſouth by the Gulf of Genoa, and on the weſt by Piedmont and Montferrat. It is divided into the eaſtern and weſtern part, or Riviera di Levante and Riviera di Ponente. The principal places of the former are, Genoa, Rapallo, and Seſtri di Levante; and in the latter, Vintimiglia, St. Remo, Savona, and Finale. Though the country is mountainous, yet it is very fertile. It yields muſcadel wine, cotton, lemons, oranges, figs, almonds, and other fruits in abundance. The gentry of both ſexes are every where well-bred, polite, and poſſeſs a great deal of knowledge and information. The common people are very induſtrious, friendly, and ſincere. The dialect in general uſe is very different from pure Italian.

The religion of Genoa is the Catholic, and it is the ſee of an archbiſhop, under whom are the biſhops of Vintimiglia, Noli, Albenga, and Brugnetto, likewiſe the biſhops of Nebbio and Adjazzo in Corſica, and the biſhop of Bobbio in Milan. St. George is the patron of this republic. The Jews are tolerated for the ſake of commerce. The public is not ſo enlightened as it might be, neither is the taſte for literature very general; but nevertheleſs, the Genoeſe nobility are very well informed, and the ladies are much better acquainted with books than thoſe of moſt Italian cities. After the example of other towns in Italy, a learned ſociety was inſtituted at Genoa, which is juſtly named Academia degli Addormentati, or Sopiti (of Sleepers). But ſo much the more flouriſhing are manufactures and commerce, of which it poſſeſſes as great a ſhare as any city in Italy. Velvet, damaſks, all kinds of ſilk-ſtuffs, brocades, laces, &c. are made in great quantities, and exported. All the ſilk and velvet manufacturers

live


A
PLAN
of the CITY of
GENOA.
The Harbour
The Mole
Old Mole
References
1 St. Mark
2 Mole Place
3 Metropole St. Lawrence
4 Sosevra Place
5 Royal Palace
6 St. Donat
7 St. Augustin
8 Carignano
9 Carignano St. James
10 Capuchin Convent
11 Cava Batery
12 St. Anthony
13 St. Clare
14 St. Etienne
15 The Hospital
16 St. Dominick
17 St. Frences
18 The Theatre
19 St. Catherine
20 The Annunciation
21 The Jesuits
22 Cow Place
23 Cataney Bridge
24 Mercanzia Bridge
25 Royal Bridge
26 Spinola Bridge
27 Legna Bridge
28 The Galley Bridge
29 The Arsenal
30 St. Thomas Gate
31 The Holy Ghost Convent
32 P.P. of St. Roch
33 Prince of Doria Hotel
34 P.P. of Jesuits Mary
35 N.D. the Angel
36 Convent of the Chapel
37 St. Benigno Convent
38 Light House
39 Borough of St. Peter Barne
40 N.D. of Loretto
41 St. Barnaba Capuchin
42 The Plat-form
43 Great Albert
44 Totentin St. Nicholas
45 St. Ann
46 Conception Capuchin
47 St. Mary of the Saint
48 St. Bartholomew
49 St. James
50 St. Philip
51 New Street Gate
52 D'Aqua Sola Gate
53 St. Etienne Gate
54 Bisagno Gate
55 Roman's Gate
56 St. Agate Bridge
57 Pille Bridge
58 Lazarette
59 The Spar
Published by J. Stockdale Piccadilly 1800.
Scale of 3000 Feet.
1000
2000
3000

live out of the town, which makes thoſe articles much cheaper. The foreign trade of Genoa is not near ſo extenſive as in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when they had poſſeſſions in the Levant and Black Sea. At preſent it extends no farther than Italy, the ſouthern coaſts of France, Spain, and Portugal, and very rarely as far as Smyrna; but it is ſtill very conſiderable. The Genoeſe ſupply great part of Italy with ſpices, brought by the Dutch from the Eaſt Indies, and with ſugar and coffee, which they procure at Liſbon and Marſeilles. The Hamburg veſſels import Saxon linen and woollen cloths, which are again ſhipped off, principally to Spain and Spaniſh America. Genoa alſo ſupplies the whole dutchy of Milan with ſalt.

The form of government in Genoa was ariſtocratical, at the head of which was the doge, who was changed every two years. The higheſt power was veſted in two councils; the great council, to which belonged all the Genoeſe nobility above the age of 22, whoſe number exceeded 300—and the little council, compoſed of 100 members. The latter decided in all queſtions reſpecting war, peace, and treaties; and at leaſt four fifths of the votes were requiſite to carry any of thoſe points.

The nobility was divided into the old and new: to the former belonged 28 families, and to the latter 437.

The republic itſelf is not rich. Its ordinary revenues are eſtimated at upwards of one million dollars (about 160,000*l.* ſterling). But it has great numbers of very rich individuals, many opulent bankers and merchants, and the bank of St. George is univerſally known, which has conſiderable landed eſtates; its revenues exceed 10 million French livres, and it forms a particular ſtate. It has 8 protectors, and poſſeſſes the civil and criminal juriſdiction over all perſons belonging to it.

The military in time of peace was generally compoſed of 2 German regiments of guards for the doge and for the ſecurity of the city, and other native regular troops amounting to about 3000. The militia exceeded 20,000 men. A ſenator was always commander in chief of the army. The naval force, which in the middle ages was ſo conſiderable, is now compoſed of from 4 to 6 gallies, ſome armed ſloops, feluccas, &c.

GENOA, the capital of the republic of the ſame name, on account of its ſuperb buildings, ſtyled the Magnificent. It is a large city, containing at leaſt 180,000 inhabitants, and has a capacious harbour, which in 1729 was declared a free port. On the weſt ſide lies the ſuburb of St. Pietro d'Arena, containing magnificent palaces and gardens. On the land ſide the city is defended by a double fortification, and its outworks encloſe all the eminences from whence the city might be annoyed by an enemy. Near the harbour are two forts, erected for its protection. The top of one of theſe is formed of thick, ſtrong glaſs, and is illuminated at night by 35 great lamps, to prevent veſſels from miſſing the harbour. The ſtreets are ſo uneven on account of the ſituation of the city, that it is impoſſible either to ride on horſeback or in a carriage. For this reaſon perſons of quality pay viſits in ſedan-chairs, which in fine weather are carried after them. The ſtreets are likewiſe in general hollow underneath. In 1746 one of the mortars which the Auſtrians were bringing through the ſtreet called Portoria ſunk into the ground, and was left in that ſituation; which gave occaſion to the ſubſequent inſurrection, whereby the Marquis of Botta was compelled to leave Genoa, which effectually reſiſted the repeated attempts of the Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe to recover it. The heavy contribution which Genoa was compelled to pay to the court of Vienna exhauſted the city, and left the bank of St. George in a very critical ſituation: but it ſoon recovered its former proſperity. The inhabitants are obliged to purchaſe wine, oil, bread, and wood, from the city ſtorehouſes; and only the nobility and principal merchants are allowed, upon paying a ſum of money, to procure theſe neceſſaries abroad. That alluring inſtitution, the lottery, introduced at Genoa in 1620, has been too generally imitated, particularly in England and Germany. Genoa lies in lat. 44° 25′ N. long. 6° 34′ E.

GENTIN, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the Strume, which in 1710 was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire. It lies 16 miles W. of Brandenburg.

GEORGEN, a town lying about 2 miles from Bayreuth, forming as it were a ſuburb to that place. It contains a large caſtle, with a fine park, the church of St. Sophia, a manufactory of excellent brown and white porcelain, and a houſe of correction, in which the marble of the country is poliſhed by means of a machine worthy of the obſervation of travellers. The Lake of Brandenburg, which was formerly ſituated cloſe by it, has been drained and cultivated. In the middle of it now ſtands an inn.

GEORGENBERG, a ſmall mine-town of Upper Sileſia, in the lordſhip of Beuthen, 6 miles N. N. E. of Tarnowitz.

GERA, a conſiderable town on the Elſter, in Vogtland, belonging to the younger branch of the counts Reuſs. The caſtle ſtands about a mile from the town on the mountain of Hagá in a wood, and is called Oſterſtein. It contains a celebrated academy, the colleges of government of the younger line of the counts Reuſs, a houſe of correction, and an orphan-houſe. The inhabitants derive their principal ſupport from the fine ſtuff manufactures. Its great trade and handſome houſes procured it the name of Little Leipzig. In the year 1780 it had the misfortune to be almoſt entirely conſumed by fire; but it has nearly recovered from that diſaſter: for before the fire it contained 800 houſes and 9000 inhabitants; and in 1785, 500 houſes were already rebuilt, containing 8000 inhabitants. It lies 19 miles E. of Jena, in lat. 50° 53′ N. long. 9° 42′ E.

GERAU, properly Great Gerau, a ſmall town of Darmſtadt, on the Schwartzbach, in the upper county

county of Katzenelnbogen, in the diſtrict of Rüſſelſheim. A general court of juſtice uſed to be held here every year. It lies 8 miles W. N. W. of Darmſtadt.

GERBSTADT, a ſmall town in the Elector of Brandenburg's part of the county of Mansfeld. The diſtrict of Gerbſtadt, which was compoſed of the convent of that name, belonging to the family of Plotho, and ſeveral villages ſubject to the lords of Steuben, were purchaſed by King Frederic William, in 1738, for his ſon, Prince Auguſtus Ferdinand. It lies 7 miles N. E. of Manſfeld.

GERDEN, a Ciſtercian convent in the biſhopric of Paderborn, 14 miles S. E. of Paderborn.

GERINGSWALDE, a ſmall town near Rochlitz, in the circle of Leipzig, in Miſnia.

GERMAN OCEAN, likewiſe called the North Sea, between Great Britain, the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, and Norway. This ſea ebbs and flows, and riſes to the greateſt height on the coaſts of England and the Netherlands, becauſe it is there ſtopped by the Britiſh Channel. Its water is more ſalt than that of the Baltic Sea. The ſhining appearance which its ſurface exhibits by night, when agitated, is cauſed by polypuſes or other phoſphoric matter, compoſed of rotten ſea-weeds.

GERMANY. See Introduction, page 33.

GERMERSHEIM, a diſtrict and town of the Lower Palatinate, at the junction of the Queich with the Rhine. The town is ſurrounded on three ſides by the Queich, the Rhine, and moraſſes; the remaining one is defended by a wall: it has only one gate. In the year 1785 its population was 1199 ſouls. The toll from the Rhine collected at this place is conſiderable. Catholics, Calviniſts, and Lutherans, have churches here. It lies 7 miles S. of Spire.

GERNRODE, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the principality of Anhalt, 6 miles S. of Quedlinburg, belonging to the Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, to whom it devolved in 1710, upon the deceaſe of Prince William of Anhalt-Harzgerode. Here was formerly a free ſecular convent for nuns, under the protection of Anhalt, whoſe abbeſs had a ſeat and vote at the diets of the Empire.

GERNSHEIM, a ſmall town and diſtrict with a caſtle, on the frontiers of Darmſtadt, on the right bank of the Rhine, between Worms and Oppenheim, belonging to the Elector of Mentz, where a toll is collected from the Rhine.

GEROLSTEIN, a town in the Eiffel, formerly the reſidence of a count of Manderſcheid, ſituated on the river Kyll: 20 miles S. S. W. of Reifferſcheid.

GEROLZHOFEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the biſhopric of Würzburg, 8 miles S. S. E. of Schweinfurt.

GERTRUYDENBERG, a ſmall fortified town of South Holland, on the Gulf of Bies-boſch, formerly belonging to the Prince of Orange. It has a good ſalmon fiſhery. In the year 1710 ſeveral conferences concerning preliminaries of peace were held at this place, between the miniſters of France and Holland, but they terminated without effect. It was taken by the French in 1793, who evacuated it ſoon after, but retook it in 1795. It lies 8 miles N. of Breda, in lat. 51° 45′ N. long. 2° 30′ E.

GESEKE, a town on the river Weih, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, belonging to the Elector of Cologne, with a ſecular foundation for nuns of noble extraction, and a convent of Obſervants. It lies 11 miles W. S. W. of Paderborn.

GEWITSCH, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, 25 miles W. of Olmütz.

GEX, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Aiſne, at the foot of the mountain of St. Claude, 9 miles N. N. W. of Geneva. Long. 3° 35′ E. lat. 46° 20′ N.

GEYER, a ſmall mine-town in the circle of Erzgebirge, 6 miles N. W. of Annaberg, in Miſnia.

GHENT, GAND, the capital of Flanders, at the conflux of the rivers Scheldt, Lis, Lieve, and Möre, on the canal of Brüges, which is carried on as far as Sas van Ghent: it is one of the largeſt cities in Europe, and the birth-place of Charles V. It is divided into 26 iſlands, by the rivers and canals which interſect it, and is in ſome meaſure fortified. Its trade, though not ſo extenſive as formerly, ſtill conſiſts in a great variety of articles, the principal of which are linen, yarn, worſted; and that in books is likewiſe very conſiderable. The number of inhabitants amount to 60,000. Before it fell into the hands of the French in 1792, it was the ſee of a biſhop, under the Archbiſhop of Mechlin. It lies 14 miles N. of Oudenarde, in lat. 51° 5′ N. long. 1° 25′ E.

GIRAU, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, ſituated near the river Fiſtritz: 8 miles N. E. of Olmütz.

GIDLE, a ſmall town of Poland, ſituated on the river Warta, in the waywodſhip of Cracow.

GINGEN, a free Imperial town on the river Brenz, in Swabia, in the lordſhip of Heidenheim, which belongs to Würtemberg. It is of the Lutheran religion, and contributes 36 florins to a Roman month, and to a chamber tax 27 dollars and 6 kr. It lies 10 miles S. S. W. of Aalen, in lat. 48° 35′ N. long. 7° 52′ E.

GIESSEN, a diſtrict, and well-fortified town, with an ancient caſtle, in Upper Heſſe, between the Lahn and Wiſſek, with a Lutheran univerſity, founded in the year 1607. It belongs to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, and lies 30 miles N. of Frankfurt. It contains a fine town-houſe, a large college, an academy, is the ſeat of the regency of the Prince of Heſſe-Darmſtadt for Upper Heſſe, and likewiſe of a conſiſtory and ſuperintendency. In the year 1759 it was taken by the French. Lat. 50° 35′ N. long. 6° 23′ E.

GILGENBURG, an ancient town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in Eaſt Pruſſia, the hereditary government of which is veſted in the counts of Fink. It lies 21 miles S. of Oſterrode.

GIOVENAZZO, a ſmall town of Naples, on the coaſt of the province of Bari, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari. A ſmall diſtrict of the ſame name belongs to the town.

GIRACE, a town of Naples, in Calabria Oltra, ſituated on a hill near the Gulf of Girace. It was deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1783. Its biſhop is ſuffragan of Reggio.

GIRGENTI, a town of Val di Mazzara, on the ſouthern coaſt of Sicily, with a caſtle, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſufffragan of Palermo. Its harbour, where a great trade in corn is carried on, is not far from the town at the village of Emporium. The town, which contains about 20,000 inhabitants, is not a handſome place, but is ſituated in a delightful, fertile country, covered with cornfields, vineyards, olive, lemon, orange trees, and aloes.

GIROMAGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, in the diſtrict of Befort, 6 miles N. W. of Befort, and 30 S. W. of Colmar.

GITSCHIN, a town in the circle of Königingratz, in Bohemia, which was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire in 1768: 13 miles E. of Jung-Bunzlau.

GIVET, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and diſtrict of Rocroy. It is compoſed of 2 villages, Givet-Saint-Hilaire and Givet-Notre-Dame; the former lying at the foot of a mountain cloſe by Charlemont, and the other beyond the river Meuſe. It is well fortified: 24 miles N. of Mezieres, and 15 N. E. of Rocroy. Long. 2° 27′ E. lat. 50° 7′ N.

GLADEBACH, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the dutchy of Jüliers, ſituated on the little river Nets, with a rich Benedictine abbey and Capuchin convent. Since 1684 the Calviniſts have likewiſe had a church in the town. It has 4 annual fairs, and manufactures of very fine, ſtrong linen. It lies 12 miles E. of Roermonde.

GLARIS, one of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, lying between the cantons of Schweitz and Uri, the diſtrict of Gaſter, the counties of Sargans and Riva, and the Griſons. The government is democratical, and the number of males above the age of 16 in this canton is 4700. Moſt of the inhabitants are Calviniſts; the remainder, forming about an eighth part, are Catholics. The only town in this canton is

GLARIS, which is populous and well built, ſtands on the river Limat, and is ſurrounded by high mountains. It contains a large town-houſe, one church belonging jointly to both religions, good bleaching-grounds, and manufactures of cloth. The inhabitants carry on a very profitable trade in cattle, horſes, palatable green herb cheeſe, ſlates, and all kinds of wooden wares. It lies 20 miles N. W. of Coire, in lat. 46° 55′ N. long. 6° 42′ E.

GLASHUTTE, a ſmall mine-town, on the Möglitz, in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, between Dippoldiſwalda and Altenberg: 14 miles S. of Dreſden.

GLATZ, a ſovereign county, lying between Bohemia, Moravia, and Sileſia, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains. It is 40 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and ſince 1742 has belonged to the King of Pruſſia. The capital of it is likewiſe called

GLATZ, is ſituated on the Neiſſe, excluſive of the ſuburbs contains 400 houſes, and is one of the ſtrongeſt fortifications in Europe. It was taken in 1742 by the Pruſſians, in 1759 was retaken by ſtorm by the Imperial General Laudohn, but at the peace of 1763 was, together with the whole county, ceded to Pruſſia. This town has excellent manufactures of leather. It lies 27 miles S. of Schweidnitz, in lat. 50° 18′ N. long. 14° 7′ E.

GLAUCHAU, a lordſhip and town on the right ſide of the Schneeberg Mulda, with a caſtle, in Miſnia, belonging to the counts of Schönburg, as a fief of Bohemia. It was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by fire in 1712. It lies 9 miles N. of Zwickau.

GLEIWITZ, a town in the principality of Oppeln, the inhabitants of which ſubſiſt by the culture of hops and cloth-weaving: 12 miles S. W. of Beuthen.

GLOGAU, a principality of Lower Sileſia on the Oder, bounded on the eaſt by Poland, on the north by the principality of Croſſen, on the weſt by the principality of Sagan, and on the ſouth by the principalities of Liegnitz and Wolau. It is very fertile, producing wine, and ſince 1742 has been ſubject to the King of Pruſſia. The whole principality contains 20 large and ſmall towns. The capital, Great Glogau, is a ſtrong fortification, was formerly ſituated cloſe by the Oder, which has ſince changed its courſe in ſuch a manner that it now ſtands above a mile from it. By the conflagration in 1758 a third part of the houſes of the town, with the college at that time belonging to the Jeſuits, and likewiſe the Lutheran and Catholic churches, were deſtroyed; but moſt of them have ſince been handſomely rebuilt. To the Catholics belong a pariſh-church and ſeveral convents. The Lutherans have a church and ſchool, and the Calviniſts perform divine ſervice in the church belonging to the town-houſe. Glogau likewiſe contains great numbers of Jews. The Thum Iſland, formed by a branch of the Oder, is pretty well fortified. In the year 1742 this town was taken by ſtorm by the Pruſſians, and after the peace the ſame year, its fortifications were augmented and ſtrengthened. It is the ſeat of a regency, an upper conſiſtory, and a war and domain chamber, belonging to the King of Pruſſia. Glogau lies in lat. 51° 38′ N. long. 13° 49′ E.

GLOGAU, UPPER GLOGAU, a ſmall town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln. It contains a collegiate church and Minorite convent, and belongs to Count Oppersdorf. It lies 23 miles S. of Oppeln.

GLUCKSTADT, a handſome fortified town and

caſtle, with a harbour, ſituated at the mouth of the river Ryn, which diſcharges itſelf into the Elbe, in Stormar, in the dutchy of Holſtein, belonging to the King of Denmark. It was founded by Chriſtian IV. King of Denmark, and the place where it ſtands was formerly called the Wilderneſs. The want of ſpring-water in this town is ſupplied by rain-water, preſerved in reſervoirs. It is a free port, and has a conſiderable foreign trade, the principal branch of which is the whale fiſhery. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 4500. It is the ſeat of the government for Holſtein, of the chamber of juſtice, and the ſupreme court of appeal. It lies 28 miles N.W. of Hamburg, in lat. 53° 51′ N. long. 7° 3′ E.

GLURNS, a lordſhip in Val di Venoſta, in the Griſons, on the frontiers of Tirol. The town of that name is ſituated on the river Etſch: 40 miles E. S. E. of Coire.

GNIEZNO, or GNESEN, a pretty large and very ancient town in the waywodſhip of the ſame name, and capital of Great Poland. It has an academy, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop, who is primate of the kingdom and a papal legate. He is next in authority to the king, regent of Poland during an interregnum, appoints the day of election, aſſembles the diets, and crowns the king and queen.

GNOIEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the lordſhip of Roſtock and dutchy of Mecklenburg: 22 miles S. E. of Roſtock.

GOCH, a town and caſtle on the river Niers, in the dutchy of Cleve, with about 3000 inhabitants. The Catholics and Calviniſts have churches here, and the latter both a German and a Dutch miniſter. The Mennoniſts have a church, which is likewiſe uſed by the Lutherans. It lies 8 miles S. of Cleve.

GÖDING, a town in the circle of Brünn, in Moravia, on a branch of the Marche, on the frontiers of Hungary. It has a fine caſtle, which, with the lordſhip, was purchaſed of Count Zober in 1762, by the Emperor Francis I. for a million gulden. It lies 11 miles S. S. W. of Biſentz.

GOES, TER GOES, a thriving fortified town, on the iſland of South Beveland, in Zealand, one of the United Provinces. It has a harbour on the eaſtern mouth of the Scheldt. It lies 10 miles E. of Fluſhing, in lat. 51° 29′ N. long. 1° 31′ E.

GOLDBERG, a town at the foot of the Giant Mountains, on the Katzbach, in the principality of Liegnitz, in Sileſia, with a Lutheran church and ſchool. This place ſuffered conſiderably by fire in 1772. It lies 11 miles S. W. of Liegnitz.

GOLDEBORG SUND, a narrow paſſage between the Daniſh iſlands of Falſter and Laland.

GOLDENSTEIN, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, on the frontiers of the county of Glatz: 24 miles S. S. E. of Glatz.

GOLDENTRAUM, a ſmall newly-built town of Upper Luſatia, on the frontiers of Sileſia, on the river Queiſs; 5 miles W. of Markliſſa.

GOLNO, a town in the circle of Randow, in Hither Pomerania, belonging to Pruſſia. It is ſituated on the river Ihna, and is very much decayed through wars and conflagrations. It lies 11 miles N. N. E. of Stettin.

GOLSEN, a ſmall town in Lower Luſatia, 10 miles N. N. W. of Luccau, belonging to ſeveral noble families, but the greater part to that of Vieth.

GOLUB, a town and caſtle, on the river Dribenz, in the diſtrict of Culm, in Weſt Pruſſia: 13 miles N. E. of Thorn.

GOMMERN, a diſtrict and ſmall town, with a caſtle and ſuperintendency, on the Elbe, on the frontiers of Magdeburg and Anhalt. It is part of the burgravate of Magdeburg, belongs to the Elector of Saxony, and lies 7 miles S. S. E. of Magdeburg.

GOPLO JEZIORO, a lake of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeſc, 16 miles long and 4 wide.

GÖPPINGEN, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and caſtle in the dutchy of Würtemberg, on the rivulet Vils, with a celebrated medicinal ſpring called Schwalbrunnen. In the year 1782 it was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire; the ſuburbs alone were ſaved. It lies 10 miles S. S. W. of Gemünd.

GORCKUM, a pretty large town on the Merwe, in South Holland. It is a populous place, fortified in the modern ſtyle. The river Linge runs through the midſt of it, and diſcharges itſelf into the Merwe. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in corn, and have a good ſalmon fiſhery. It lies 11 miles E. of Dordrecht.

GÖRITZ, an open village in the New Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on the Oder, 8 miles S. of Cüſtrin.

GÖRLITZ, the largeſt, moſt populous, and thriving of the 6 towns of Upper Luſatia, on the left bank of the Neiſſe; it is fortified in the ancient manner, and the damage done by the conflagration in 1717 and 1726 has been replaced with fine durable buildings. The academy is a celebrated inſtitution. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul is a magnificent building, containing an excellent organ, and a bell of extraordinary magnitude. This church was completed in 1497, after being 74 years in building. It has a large ſubterranean chapel hewn out of the rock, called St. George's church. By the gate of St. Nicholas, upon a hill, ſtands the little church of the Holy Croſs: and near it is the Holy Sepulchre, erected, in 1481, by George Emmerick, a burgomaſter of this town, after the model of that at Jeruſalem, which he viſited in 1456 and 1476. The number of inhabitants is above 12,000. The town contains 4 hoſpitals, which are fine new buildings, and an orphan-houſe; and has a conſiderable trade in linen and woollen cloth. Near this town the Pruſſians, in 1757, received a ſevere defeat from the Imperialiſts, occaſioned principally by the death of their celebrated general Winterfeld, who loſt his life in the engagement. Görlitz lies 14 miles W. N. W. of Lauban, in lat. 51° 9′ N. long. 12° 46′ E.

GÖRZ, or GORITIA, a princely county united with

with Gradiſca, on the frontiers of Friul, belonging to Inner Auſtria. The territory of Aquileia and the diſtricts of Flietſch and Tolmino belong to it. The languages ſpoken in this diſtrict are the Vandal and Sclavonian, and that of Friul, which is a mixture of bad Italian and Sclavonian. In the capital Görz, and its diſtrict, German is principally ſpoken.

Görz, the chief town of the above-mentioned county, lies on the river Liſonzo, or more properly Iſonzo, north-eaſt of Gradiſca. It is a fine populous town, divided into 7 quarters, one of which is inhabited by Jews. It has conſiderable manufactures of leather. Görz contains a literary ſociety, the members of which devote their attention to the language of the country, literature, and the ſciences. In the year 1751, with the concurrence of the Pope, an archbiſhopric was eſtabliſhed at this place, and the patriarchate of Aquileia, concerning which Auſtria and Venice were at variance, was aboliſhed. It lies 20 miles N.W. of Trieſt, in lat. 46° 5′ N. long. 11° 13′ E.

Görzke, a ſmall town of the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the confines of the electorate of Saxony, partly belonging to the princes of Schwarzburg, and partly to the family of Schierſtädt. It lies 12 miles N. N. E. of Zerbſt.

Goschutz, a free ſtate lordſhip of Lower Sileſia, belonging to the Count of Reichenbach. In the town of the ſame name is the caſtle wherein the count reſides. The pariſh-church belongs to the Catholics, but the Lutherans have a meeting-houſe and the chapel belonging to the caſtle. It lies 14 miles N. of Oels.

Goslar, a free Imperial city, in the principality of Wolfenbüttel, on the Goſe, which falls into the Oker below it. It is an old-faſhioned town; but that part rebuilt after the great fire in 1728, is more uniform. It contains 4 pariſh-churches, 2 chapters, and 2 Lutheran convents. The Duke of Brunſwick-Wolfenbüttel is hereditary patron of the town, for which he receives annually 500 dollars. Near it is the mountain of Rammel, celebrated for its valuable ores and minerals. The inhabitants derive their principal ſupport from the mines of ſulphur and vitriol, manufactures of braſs and copper, agriculture, and brewing. Great quantities of beer made of wheat are ſent to the adjacent provinces. In the ſeven years war French troops were quartered in this place in 1757 and 1758, and particularly in 1761, to the great detriment of the inhabitants. The city of Goſlar has the ſeventh place on the Rheniſh bench at the diet of the Empire, and the ſecond among the Imperial circles at the diet of the circle of Lower Saxony. Its quota to a Roman month, formerly amounting to 400 florins, has been reduced to 60. To a chamber tax it contributes 184 dollars 79 kr. Lat. 51° 57′ N. long. 8° 6′ E.

Göstadt, a ſmall mine-town in the circle of Erzgebirge, 7 miles S. E. of Annaberg, belonging to the diſtrict of Wolkenſtein, on the frontiers of Bohemia.

Gostyn, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in the waywodſhip of Rawa, in Poland. It has a caſtle ſtanding on a rock, and is the reſidence of a petty caſtellan and ſtaroſt.

Gotha, a principality of Saxony, forming the ſouthern part of the landgravate of Thuringia. It is bounded on the north by the circle of Thuringia and electorate of Saxony; on the eaſt by the territory of the Elector of Mentz, the town of Erfurt, the diſtrict of Arnſtadt, belonging to Schwarzburg-Sonderſhauſen, and by the diſtrict of Ilmenau, in Henneberg, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar; on the ſouth by the Elector of Saxony's and Landgrave of Heſſe's part of the county of Henneberg; on the weſt by the diſtrict of Salzungen, likewiſe in Henneberg, belonging to Meiningen, and the principality of Eiſenach. On the north it is watered by the Unſtrut, and on the ſouth is the Thuringian foreſt. But the diſtricts of Kranichfeld and Volkenrode lie detached from this part; the former to the eaſt, ſurrounded by Erfurt, Weimar, and Upper Schwarzburg; the latter to the north, between Lower Schwarzburg, the territory of the free Imperial town of Mühlhauſen, and the electorate of Saxony.

The climate of this country is temperate and healthy. The ſouthern part contains a great portion of the Thuringian foreſt, called the Black Foreſt, and is varied with hills and valiies. It abounds in wood and game, but there is ſo much the leſs ground for the cultivation of corn. It likewiſe contains ſome mines. In the Thuringian foreſt to the weſt is the Inſelſberg, the higheſt mountain in Thuringia. Only half of it belongs to the principality of Gotha; the other, lying in the diſtrict of Smalkald, is the property of Heſſe. In the interior of the country and to the north the ſoil is more level, yielding excellent corn and paſturage.

The Thuringian foreſt gives riſe to moſt of the ſmall rivers which water the principality of Gotha, the Leine, the Hörſel, and the Apfelſtedt. By the partition of 1640 Duke Erneſt I. became the ſovereign of this principality; he eſtabliſhed the different colleges of government, and was in fact the founder of this ſtate by his excellent regulations, both eccleſiaſtical and civil. During his reign he added ſeveral other diſtricts to his dominions. He left 7 ſons, who formed 7 different branches, ſome of which are extinct. Of theſe Gotha was the principal.

The military force during the reign of the late duke conſiſted, beſides the horſe-guards, whoſe number was 180, of the regiment of body-guards, the dutcheſs's regiment, the hereditary prince's regiment, Prince William's, and the regiment of dragoons; beſides which there was another regiment of cavalry, which has ſince been diſcharged, and 2 regiments of regular militia, one for the principality of Gotha, and the other for Altenburg. But ſince 1744 Prince William's regiment has been in the ſervice of Holland, and at preſent belongs to the duke's ſecond ſon, Prince Auguſtus. The dutcheſs's regiment was in 1759 hired into the ſer-

vice of Great Britain. The preſent duke, Erneſt II. entered upon the government in 1772.

The ſtates of this dutchy are compoſed of three claſſes, the counts, the nobles, and the towns of Gotha and Walterſhauſen. Their aſſemblies are commonly held every four years.

This principality is one of the moſt populous diſtricts in Germany. The number of inhabitants may be eſtimated at 72,000. They are a ſtrong, hardy people, and ſpeak ſeveral dialects, though their country is not very extenſive. They principally ſubſiſt by agriculture. They not only ſupply their countrymen in the Thuringian foreſt, but likewiſe the neighbouring provinces, with corn. The cultivation of wood was formerly very extenſive about Gotha, but it has decreaſed on account of the quantities raiſed in Sileſia and other parts of Germany. It likewiſe yields ſome ſaffron. But Gotha does not derive ſo much profit from theſe articles as from the abundance of wood in the Thuringian foreſt. Several mines have been opened at Friederichſrode and Katterfeld. On the Gehlberg is a glaſs manufactory, and at Stuzhaus a foundery, where a variety of iron wares is made. At Zell is a manufacture of fire-arms, which employs many foreigners as well as natives of the country. At Gotha and Walterſhauſen various kinds of ſtuffs are made. The inhabitants of Neu-Dietendorf, a colony of Hhernhuters, manufacture fine cotton ſtuffs, ſealing-wax, beaver ſtockings, &c. At Gotha is a porcelain manufactory, and at the ſame place the ſciences are in a very flouriſhing ſtate. The revenues of the Duke of Gotha are eſtimated at upwards of 700,000 rix-dollars (above 120,000*l.* ſterling.)

GOTHA, the capital of the principality of the ſame name, is ſituated on the Leine, which runs through the town. It is the reſidence of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, whoſe palace, ſtanding on a mountain out of the town, is called Friedenſtein. It contains a fine library, a cabinet of coins and natural curioſities. The cabinet of coins, which in 1785 contained 38,000 pieces, received a valuable addition by Baron Schachman's collection of antiques. The town contains 1297 houſes, and in 1782 the number of inhabitants, including the court and military, amounted to 11,307. It has a fine academy, which has lately undergone great improvements. In the ſuburbs are the orange-gardens, delightful alleys, water-works, the ſchool for young noblemen, and the porcelain manufactory. Near the Siebleb gate ſtands Friedrichſthal, a palace with a very fine garden belonging to the prince. In the ſeven years war this town was alternately in the poſſeſſion of the Pruſſians, French, Auſtrians, and the army of the Empire. Gotha lies in lat. 50° 51′ N. long. 8° 23′ E.

GOTTESBERG, a ſmall town of Lower Sileſia in the principality of Schweidnitz, belonging to the counts of Hochberg, containing coal-mines. It was built in 1535 on account of the rich ſilver-mines in the vicinity, but they are now exhauſted. It lies 16 miles S. S. W. of Schweidnitz.

GOTTESGABE, a ſmall open mine-town in the circle of Saaz, in the diviſion of Elnbogen, in Bohemia: 12 miles N. of Carlſbad.

GÖTTINGEN, the principal of the 4 large towns in the principality of Calenberg, ſituated on the New Leine, in a fertile and delightful valley. The adjacent country formed a ſeparate principality, called the principality of Oberwald. In the year 1734 George II. King of Great Britain, founded an univerſity here called Georgia Auguſta, and in September 1737 it was conſecrated with great ſolemnity. The many excellent inſtitutions and regulations beſpeak royal patronage. No place can boaſt of greater proofs of its ſovereign's munificence than the extenſive library here can of the bounty of King George III. In the year 1788 it contained 120,000 volumes. In the year 1751 a royal ſociety of ſciences was inſtituted, which has enriched the empire of ſcience with many uſeful inveſtigations and diſcoveries. In the year 1773 a muſeum was erected, which, together with a valuable collection of coins, contains a cabinet of animal, vegetable, and mineral curioſities, which has been brought to great perfection. Since the year 1784 a prize queſtion has been propoſed for the ſtudents of Göttingen. The prize is a golden medal of the value of 25 ducats (about 12 guineas). On one ſide is a portrait with the name of King George III. and the date of the year; on the other is a winged genius leaning on a ſhield, which is ſupported by an altar. On the ſhield are the words *Ingenio et Studio*, and beyond the altar is the portrait of King George II. the founder of the univerſity. On the exergue are the words *Georgia Auguſta adjudicante*. In the year 1786 the king's three youngeſt ſons were ſent to Göttingen to complete their education. Amongſt other literary inſtitutions eſtabliſhed from time to time, the following deſerve to be noticed: the ſeminary for preachers, the college of divinity, the paſtoral inſtitution, the ſurgical, lying-in, and ſick hoſpitals, the botanical garden, the obſervatory, and the philological ſeminary, to which the ſciences are indebted for many excellent men and books, and Germany in particular for the preſervation of ancient literature. The town contains a commandery of the Teutonic order, a general and a ſpecial ſuperintendency. The Calviniſts have a church here, and the Catholics perform divine ſervice in private houſes. The number of houſes is about 1000, and the inhabitants amount to between 7 and 8000. Since the eſtabliſhment of the univerſity in this town it has been embelliſhed with many new handſome buildings, ſo that it is now one of the fineſt places in Lower Saxony. The woollen manufactures, and thoſe of cloth, ſtuffs, ſtockings, &c. are the principal ſupport of the inhabitants. In the years 1757, 1758, 1760, and 1761, this town was in the poſſeſſion of the French, but they evacuated it in 1762. Its fortifications and gates have been taken away, in order to prevent an enemy from making a ſtand there in time of war. Lat. 51° 32′ N. long. 7° 28′ E.

GOTTLEUBE,

GOTTLEUBE, a ſmall mine-town on a river of the ſame name in the diſtrict of Pirna, in Miſnia, which has a ſeat and vote at the circular diets: 8 miles S. of Pirna.

GOTTSCHEE, a town, caſtle, and county in Lower Carniola, belonging to the princely houſe of Auerſperg. The inhabitants of this place differ in language, manners, and cuſtoms from the other natives of Carniola. They ſpeak a corrupt dialect of German. It lies 17 miles N. N. E. of Fiume.

GOUDA, a pretty large town of South Holland, at the conflux of the river Gouwe, a branch of the Rhine, with the Yſſel. It is celebrated for its ſluices, whereby the adjacent country may be laid under water in a few hours; it has no other kind of defence. The archives of the province of Holland are preſerved here. The church of St. John at this place is remarkable for its painted glaſs windows. The inhabitants make great quantities of yarn and tow, likewiſe good cheeſe and tobacco-pipes, the clay for which is brought from the biſhopric of Liege. There were formerly 500 manufactories of tobacco-pipes here, but at preſent there are only 280, each of which employs 60 or 70 hands. Gouda likewiſe derives conſiderable advantage from the circumſtance, that all ſhips trading to Holland, Zealand, and the adjacent provinces of the Netherlands, are obliged to paſs this place to go into the Yſſel, and from thence into the Merwe. It lies 10 miles N. E. of Rotterdam, in lat. 52° 3′ N. long. 2° 21′ E.

GOZO, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean Sea; it is ſtrongly fortified, and belongs to Malta.

GRABO, a caſtle, ſmall town, and diſtrict, in the principality of Venden, in Mecklenburg, on the Elbe. The caſtle was appointed for the reſidence of the dowager dutcheſſes, but in 1725 was, together with the town, almoſt entirely conſumed by fire. Duke Chriſtian Lewis reſided here till 1747, when he ſucceeded to the government of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, upon the death of his brother Charles Leopold. It lies 12 miles S.W. of Parchim.

GRADISCA, a fortified town on the river Liſonzo, in Auſtrian Friul, and capital of a princely county united with Görz. It is a fief immediately dependant on the Empire, and belonged formerly to the princes of Eggenberg, whoſe male line expired in 1717 with John Chriſtian; but at preſent the governor of Görz has likewiſe the juriſdiction over Gradiſca. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Laibach. It lies 6 miles S. S.W. of Görz, in lat. 46° 2′ N. long. 11° 7′ E.

GRUFENBERG, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the territory of Nürnberg, near Hilpotſtein.

GRAITZ, a well-built town of Vogtland, ſituated in a valley on the Elſter, between mountains and woods, 5 miles from Reichenbach, 10 from Plauen, and 18 from Gera, belonging to the elder line of the counts Reuſs. It has a good ſchool, an orphan-houſe, manufactures of ſtuff, and 2 caſtles with delightful gardens. The upper caſtle ſtands on a rocky mountain, the lower is in the town, and ſince 1786 both have belonged to one ſovereign.

GRAMMONT, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the river Dender, which runs through and divides it into the upper and lower town. It lies 20 miles W. of Bruſſels, and 12 S.W. of Oudenarde.

GRANCOURT, a town of the canton of Bern, near the Lake of Neufchatel, 7 miles N.W. of Freyburg.

GRANDSON, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, on the Lake of Neufchatel, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Freyburg. It formerly had its own counts. At this place the troops of the Swiſs League gained a deciſive victory over Charles the Bold Duke of Burgundy. It lies 5 miles N. N.W. of Yverdun.

GRANSEE, a ſmall town in the county of Ruppin, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, 12 miles E. N. E. of Ruppin.

GRASLITZ, a ſmall mine-town in the circle of Saaz, in the diviſion of Elnbogen, in Bohemia, famous for its manufactures of braſs, belonging to a Count of Noſtitz. It lies 15 miles N.W. of Elnbogen.

GRASSE, a town of France in the department of the Var: before the revolution it was the ſee of a biſhop. It lies 16 miles W. of Nice, and 11 W. N.W. of Antibes.

GRATZ, the capital of Stiria, ſituated on the river Muer, in the circle of Grätz, in Lower Stiria. It is fortified, and has a caſtle ſtanding on a hill, which is united with the town by a bridge. The univerſity, founded in 1585, was ſuppreſſed in 1782. This town contains the building wherein the ſtates of the province aſſemble, and it is the ſeat of the regency and other colleges of government for Inner Auſtria. In 1787 it was made the ſee of a biſhop inſtead of Seckau. Grätz with its ſuburbs (of which the Muer ſuburb is twice as large as the town itſelf, which has only 404 houſes), contains 2136 houſes, and about 30,000 inhabitants. It has 2 annual fairs, for which reaſon it is a place of conſiderable trade. Lat. 47° 9′ N. long. 12° 55′ E.

GRATZEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, 18 miles E. of Crumau, and 17 N. E. of Roſenburg.

GRAUDENZ, a town and fortreſs on the Viſtula, which is here joined by the Oſſa, in the circle of the ſame name and diſtrict of Culm, in Weſt Pruſſia: 15 miles N. of Culm.

GRAVE, a town of Brabant, fortified in the modern manner, on the left bank of the Maas, in the fertile country of Cuickeland. It belonged to the Prince of Orange, and lies 7 miles S. S. W. of Nimeguen.

GRAVELINES, a ſea-port town of France in the department of the North and diſtrict of Bergues. It is ſituated at the mouth of the Aa, and defended by Fort Philip. Near it a famous battle was fought between the French and Spaniards in 1558. It was taken by the former in the beginning of the reign of Lewis XIV. and retained after the peace of the Pyrenees.

Pyrenees. It lies 11 miles E. of Calais, and 9 W. S. W. of Dunkirk, in lat. 51° 57′ N. long. 12′ W.

GRAVENAU, a ſmall town on the river Sag, in the biſhopric of Paſſau, 16 miles N. of Paſſau.

GRAVENWERT, a town of Bavaria in the Upper Palatinate, 17 miles N. of Amberg.

GRAVINA, a town of Naples in the province of Bari. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Matera, and gives the title of duke to the family of Orſini.

GREBENAU, a ſmall town and diſtrict in Upper Heſſe, belonging to Darmſtadt, 15 miles N. N. W. of Fulda.

GREBENSTEIN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in Lower Heſſe, on the river Heſſe, belonging to Caſſel; the caſtle, which ſtood on a mountain, is in ruins. In 1762 the allied army under Prince Ferdinand obtained an important advantage over the French at this place. It lies 10 miles N. of Caſſel.

GREDING, a ſmall town and caſtle in the diſtrict of Hirſchberg, belonging to the biſhopric of Eichſtädt, 14 miles N. N. E. of Eichſtädt.

GREIFFEN, a town and caſtle of Zürich on a ſmall lake of the ſame name, 9 miles E. S. E. of Zürich.

GREIFFENBERG, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania on the river Rega; it gives name to a circle, and has a great trade: 16 miles E. of Camin.

GREIFFENBERG, a town, with a fortreſs ſtanding upon a mountain near it called Greiffenſtein, in the principality of Jauer in Sileſia, on the river Queiſs, celebrated for its linen manufactures, its bleaching-grounds, and trade. It belongs to the counts of Schafgotſch, whoſe burial-place is in the pariſh-church here. The town itſelf contains ſcarcely 200 houſes, but the ſuburbs are larger. After the fire of 1783, which deſtroyed 120 houſes, the town was rebuilt in a much more compact and handſome manner. The whole lordſhip belonging to the family of Schafgotſch, in which Greiffenberg lies, has its name from the caſtle of Greiffenſtein: 8 miles S. W. of Löwenſtein.

GREIFFENHAGEN, a fine thriving town on the Oder, in Farther Pomerania, in the circle of the ſame name. It is a place of conſiderable trade, and lies 12 miles S. of Stettin.

GREIFFENSTEIN, a diſtrict and ſmall town of the principality of Solms-Braunfels, in the circle of Upper Rhine, in the Weſterwald: 5 miles S. of Herborn.

GREIFSWALDE, a town of Pomerania in the territory of Gutſkow, not far from the Baltic Sea, and near the navigable river Rick, which diſcharges itſelf into a ſmall bay of the Baltic. The town has a good harbour at the diſtance of about 4 miles, and belongs to the crown of Sweden. It contains 808 houſes, is fortified, and has an univerſity, founded in 1456 by Wratiſlaf Duke of Wolgaſt, for which in 1750 a new building was erected, which is one of the beſt in all Germany. The library of the academy is very copious, particularly in manuſcripts relative to the hiſtory of Pomerania. The inhabitants, whoſe number exceeds 5000, carry on a great trade. During the war which commenced in 1756 it was frequently in the hands of the Pruſſians. It lies 14 miles W. of Wolgaſt, in lat. 54° 4′ N. long. 11° 5′ E.

GREIN, a town of Upper Auſtria, in the quarter of Mühl, 28 miles E. of Linz, on the Danube.

GRENOBLE, a city of France, capital of the department of the Iſere, ſituated on the river Iſere, over which it has a very fine bridge. In the midſt of the town is a caſtle, formerly called the Baſtille, which is fortified, and ſtands at the foot of a hill. The reſt of the town is protected by good walls and baſtions. The univerſity founded here was in 1452 removed to Valence. Before the revolution it was the ſeat of the parliament of Dauphiné, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. It lies in lat. 45° 11′ N. long. 3° 22′ E.

GREVEILLER, Lower, a ſmall town in the circle of Upper Rhine, on the rivulet Appel, belonging to the Wild and Rhine-graves of Stein, who have a fine caſtle here. It lies 20 miles W. N. W. of Worms.

GREVENMACHEREN, a ſmall town of the Netherlands in the dutchy of Luxemburg, ſituated on the Moſel, 9 miles S. W. of Triers, in a country producing excellent wine. This place has ſuſtained great injury by wars, particularly in 1705.

GREVENSTEIN, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, ſituated in the county of Arenſberg, 15 miles S. S. W. of Altendorn.

GREVENBROICH, a ſmall town on the Erſt, in the dutchy of Jüliers, 11 miles N. E. of Jüliers.

GREVESMÖHLEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the dutchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 miles W. of Wiſmar.

GREUSSEN, a town of Thuringia on the river Helbe, in a fertile country belonging to the Prince of Schwartzburg-Sonderſhauſen, as a fief of the electorate of Saxony. It lies 15 miles N. of Erfurt.

GRIET, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Cleve, on the left bank of the Rhine, between Rees and Emmerick.

GRIMMA, a town and diſtrict on the Mulda, in the circle of Leipzig and electorate of Saxony, wherein is one of the 3 ſchools for princes, eſtabliſhed by the Elector of Saxony in the year 1550. It has likewiſe another public ſchool. The principal ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants ariſes from their trade in wood, cloth, and worſted, and likewiſe from agriculture and brewing. It lies 15 miles S. S. E. of Leipzig.

GRIMMEN, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict in the province of Barth, in Hither Pomerania, 14 miles S. of Stralſund.

GRISONS, a province of Switzerland, bounded on the ſouth by Milan and Venice; on the eaſt and north, by Tirol, the canton of Glaris, and the county of Sargans; on the weſt, by the canton of Uri and the bailiwick of Bellenz. It is a mountainous country; whoſe inhabitants, amounting to about 250,000, are partly Calviniſts and partly Catholics; but the former are moſt numerous. This country

is compoſed of 3 leagues, namely, the Grey or Upper League, the League of God's Houſe, and the League of the ten Juriſdictions. Theſe 3 leagues form a republic belonging to the confederate cantons in alliance with Switzerland. To it are ſubject the county of Chiavenna, the Valteline, and the county of Bormio, which laſt formerly belonged to Milan, but was ceded to the Griſons by Maximilian Sforza Duke of Milan. The ſupreme power in this republic lies in the general aſſemblies, which are held alternately at Ilanz in the Grey League, at Chur in the League of God's Houſe, and at Davos in the League of the ten Diſtricts. The ſtate of the Griſons has no public expences, and therefore the inhabitants have no taxes to pay. Every officer of the republic is bound to ſerve without fee or reward. The gentry live ſcattered in the villages, and emulation in expence is almoſt wholly unknown. The economical manner of deciding the moſt important proceſſes deſerves to be noticed. For every cauſe, at the deſire of a plaintiff a jury of twelve is ſelected, the expence attending which amounts to a can of wine and a ſmall loaf of bread for each perſon. They have no advocates nor counſel, but the peaſant only takes a ſenſible man with him before the jury. The principal ſubſiſtence of the country people is by breeding oxen, moſt of which are ſent to Milan, where a great emulation ſubſiſts amongſt the nobility to have the beſt oxen on their eſtates, and for this reaſon they pay a great price for them. The inhabitants are ſo cleanly, that in this reſpect they even exceed the Dutch.

GRITHAUSEN, a ſmall town of Weſtphalia in the dutchy of Cleve, ſituated on the Rhine, 3 miles N. N. E. of Cleve.

GROITZSCH, a town in the circle of Leipzig, in Miſnia, near the Elſter, 8 miles S. of Leipzig.

GROLL, a ſmall town on the Slink in the county of Zutphen. The duty collected from merchandize going through this town to Germany is very conſiderable: 19 miles E. of Zutphen.

GRONAU, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim. On one ſide of the town is a ridge of mountains called the Seven Mountains. It lies 10 miles S. S. W. of Hildeſheim.

GRONE SUND, a ſtrait between the Daniſh iſlands of Falſter and Mona.

GRÖNINGEN, formerly a lordſhip, but now one of the 7 provinces of the United Netherlands, bounded on the weſt by Frieſland, on the ſouth by Overyſſel, on the eaſt by Eaſt Frieſland and the Dollart, on the north by the German Ocean; and comprehends 143 towns and villages. It yields fine paſturage, and has a breed of very large horſes. This province has the laſt vote at the aſſemblies of the States General.

GRÖNINGEN, a fine regular town in the province of the ſame name, 20 miles from the ſea, with which it has a communication by means of the Hunſe. Its fortifications are moſtly gone to decay; but the new works at Helpen, a mile from the town, are pretty ſtrong. The town-houſe, the palace formerly belonging to the Stadtholder, and the exchange, are the moſt remarkable buildings. The number of inhabitants amounts to about 20,000. Lat. 53° 12′ N. long. 4° 10′ E.

GRÖNINGEN, a town of Weſtphalia in Pruſſian Gelderland, ſituated on the Rhine, 13 miles N. N. E. of Geldres.

GRÖPZIG, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict on the Fühne, in Anhalt, on the frontiers of Magdeburg. Upon the death of Prince Victor Amadeus of Bernburg, in 1718, Leopold Prince of Deſſau, one of the King of Pruſſia's general field-marſhals, took poſſeſſion of this place. It lies 6 miles S. S. W. of Köthen.

GROSSETTO, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Tuſcany in the province of Sienna; it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Sienna.

GROSS-HAYN, a pretty large regularly built town on the Röder, in Miſnia. It has 3 churches and a Latin ſchool, of which Benjamin Hederich, ſo well known by his Lexicon, was the maſter, and died here in 1749. The inhabitants are principally employed in making cloth, ſtockings, and gloves; but particularly in manufactures of cotton and dying woollen cloths. It lies 8 miles N. of Meiſſen.

GROTKAU, the capital of the circle of the ſame name in the principality of Neiſſe, in Sileſia, with a Catholic pariſh-church. Since 1742 it has belonged to the King of Pruſſia. The foreſts round this town are the joint property of all the inhabitants, from whence each of them may fetch as much wood as he ſtands in need of, and every houſe has a piece of ground annexed to it. It lies 13 miles S. S. W. of Brieg.

GROTZINGEN, a ſmall town near the Neckar, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, 9 miles E. N. E. of Tübingen.

GRUMBACH, a diſtrict in Wetteravia, belonging to the counts of Schönborn-Wieſentheid, the principal place in which is Grumbach, which lies ſcattered in ſuch a manner that the extremities of it are 4 miles diſtant.

GRUMBACH, a lordſhip, town, and caſtle of Weſterreich, ſituated on the river Glan, belonging to the Wild and Rhine-graves, a branch of whom reſides here. It lies 26 miles N. of Zweybrücken.

GRUMBACH, Upper, a town and caſtle in the circle of Upper Rhine and biſhopric of Spire, with a medicinal ſpring, 3 miles S. of Bruchſal.

GRUNBERG, a diſtrict of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, with a town ſituated on a hill, near which a corps of the allies under the command of the hereditary Prince of Brunſwick was defeated by the French with conſiderable loſs in 1761. It lies 11 miles E. of Gieſſen.

GRUNBERG, a town of Sileſia in the principality of Glogau. It has manufactures of cloth, and a great trade in vinegar and dried fruits. Beſides the Catholic pariſh-church it has a Proteſtant church and ſchool, and a handſome ſuburb. The adjacent vineyards give the country a delightful appearance.

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It is the capital of the county of the ſame name, and lies 10 miles N. W. of Wartenberg.

GRUND, a mine-town of the Harz, on the river Inner, 4 miles W. of Clauſthal.

GRUNHAYN, a ſmall town of the electorate of Saxony, with a caſtle and diſtrict in the circle of Erzgebirge, whoſe inhabitants ſubſiſt by their trade in copper and lead: 9 miles W. of Annaberg.

GRUNINGEN, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, formerly a county, ſituated on the Bode, in the principality of Halberſtadt, containing a fine church with an admirable organ. The celebrated large wine vat, conſtructed here by Henry Julius Biſhop of Halberſtadt, in 1594, was given by the King of Pruſſia to the barons of Spiegel, who removed it from Grüningen to Spiegelbergen, a palace near Halberſtadt. This place was formerly the reſidence of the biſhops of Halberſtadt, and lies 7 miles E. N. E. of Halberſtadt.

GRUNINGEN, a ſmall town in the county of Hanau and diſtrict of Münzenberg, in the circle of Upper Rhine: 6 miles S. of Gieſſen, and 8 S. E. of Wetzlar.

GRUNINGEN, a ſmall town and bailiwick of Switzerland in the canton of Zürich, 5 miles N. of Rapperſchweil.

GRUNSFELD, a ſmall town and diſtrict between Würzburg and Mergentheim, belonging to the biſhopric of Würzburg.

GRUNSTADT, a ſmall town in the county of Leiningen, 10 miles S. W. of Worms, belonging jointly to the counts of Leiningen-Weſterburg. At this place Lutherans, Calviniſts, Catholics, and Jews are tolerated.

GRUYERE, a town with a caſtle upon a hill, in the bailiwick of the ſame name and canton of Freyburg, in Switzerland. It lies 18 miles E. N. E. of Lauſanne.

GUARDIA, a ſmall town of Naples, on the river Tiferno, in the county of Moliſe; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento. It has the ſurname of Alfiera, from a family to whom it once belonged.

GUASTALLA, the capital of a dutchy of the ſame name in Italy, at the junction of the Po and the Croſtolo. It is ſmall but fortified, has an ancient decayed ducal caſtle, and in time of war commands a paſs. It belonged to a particular branch of the houſe of Gonzaga, which poſſeſſed the dutchy of Arriano and principality of Molfetta, in Naples. In the year 1746, upon the death of Duke Joſeph Maria, the Empreſs Queen Maria Thereſa ſeized on this dutchy; but at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, ceded it to the Infant Don Philip. September 19, 1734, a bloody engagement took place here between the Imperialiſts and the French, in which the former were defeated. It lies 14 miles N. E. of Parma, in lat. 44° 53′ N. long. 8° 20′ E.

GUBBIO, a town in the State of the Church, in the dutchy of Urbino; the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope.

GUBEN, the capital of the circle of the ſame name in Lower Luſatia, on the river Lubbe, or Lubeſt. The adjacent country yields great quantities of excellent red wine. Under the inſpection of the ſalt-office of this place, pure ſalt is prepared from ſea-ſalt diſſolved in water. It lies 15 miles N. of Forſta.

GUDENSBERG, a town and diſtrict of Lower Heſſe, belonging to Heſſe-Caſſel, 10 miles S. S. W. of Caſſel.

GUEBWILLER, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine, 30 miles N. N. W. of Baſel, and 11 S. S. W. of Colmar.

GUIMAR, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine, 7 miles N. of Colmar.

GUGLINGEN, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Zaber, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, 9 miles S. W. of Heilbron.

GUILESTRE, a town of France in the department of the Upper Alps, in the diſtrict of Embrun, 9 miles W. N. W. of Embrun.

GUILLAUME, a town in the county of Nice, belonging to Savoy, ſituated on the river Var, at the foot of the Alps: 7 miles W. of Beuil.

GUNDELFINGEN, a ſmall town and caſtle in the dutchy of Neuburg, belonging to the Elector of Bavaria. It is ſituated on the Brenz, which here diſcharges itſelf into the Danube. It formerly belonged to the lords of Gundelfingen, and lies 17 miles W. S. W. of Donauwerth.

GUNTERSBERG, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and caſtle in the principality of Anhalt, in the Harz, belonging to Bernburg: 7 miles N. of Stollberg.

GUNZBURG, the capital of the margravate of Burgan in Swabia, belonging to Auſtria. It is ſituated on the river Gunz, which diſcharges itſelf into the Danube below the town. It contains a caſtle fortified in the ancient manner, the regency of the margravate, a Capuchin convent, and college of the Piariſts. It lies 12 miles E. of Ulm.

GUNZENHAUSEN, a diſtrict and town of the principality of Anſpach, on the Altmühl. It formerly belonged to the lords of Seckendorf, who ſold it to Frederic V. burgrave of Nürnberg. The Margrave Charles William Frederic frequently reſided here, and died at this place in 1757. An univerſity was intended to have been founded at Gunzenhauſen, to which the Emperor Charles VI. gave his approbation in 1726, but it was never put in execution. It lies 16 miles S. S. E. of Anſpach.

GURAU, a ſmall town on an eminence in the principality of Glogau, in Sileſia, on the river Bartſch, with good cloth manufactures, and a great trade in corn. In 1759 it was reduced to aſhes by the Ruſſians. It lies 19 miles E. of Glogau.

GUREZNA, a ſmall town of Weſt Pruſſia in the diſtrict of Culm, on the frontiers of Poland, 21 miles S. S. W. of Gilgenberg.

GURKFELD, a ſmall town on the Save, with a caſtle on a hill, in Lower Carniola, 22 miles S. S. E. of Cilley.

GUSTEN,

GUSTEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the dutchy of Anhalt-Cothen, 5 miles w. of Bernberg.

GUTENSTEIN, a market town on the river Myſs, in Carinthia, 17 miles E. S. E. of Volkenmark.

GUTENTAG, an open town with a Catholic pariſh-church, in the circle of Lublinitz, and principality of Oppeln, in Silefia: 21 miles E. N. E. of Oppeln.

GUTZKO, a town of Hither Pomerania, 26 miles s. of Stralſund, and 9 E. of Greifswalde.

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HAARBURG, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the principality of Lüneburg, on the Seeve, which here diſcharges itſelf into the Elbe. It is well ſituated for trade, oppoſite the cities of Hamburg and Altona. It contains manufactures of wax and tobacco, a ſugar-houſe, and many ſilk and ſtocking weavers, and has a great trade in timber with Holland. Within the fortifications, between the town and the Elbe, are the caſtle, the reſidence of ſeveral of the dukes, the houſe belonging to the commandant, the council-houſe, &c. In the year 1757 it was taken by the French, but retaken the ſame year by the Hannoverian troops after a regular ſiege. It lies 7 miles s. of Hamburg, in lat. 53° 28′ N. long. 7° 37′ E.

HAARLEM, a populous town of South Holland, fortified in the ancient manner, with broad regular ſtreets, and many canals. It has 5 Calviniſt, 1 Lutheran, and ſeveral Catholic churches. The council-houſe, the prince's court, the public library, the anatomical college, the medicinal garden, and the houſe of Laurence Coſter (who, according to the Dutch, was the inventor of printing), are worthy of notice. It has alſo a ſociety of ſciences, and the cultivation of flowers is here brought to great perfection. But it is particularly celebrated for its velvets, damaſks, worſted ſtuffs, and bleaching-grounds. The population of this town has increaſed very much of late years. In 1785 the inhabitants amounted to 30,000: many of them are Mennoniſts. It lies 12 miles w. of Amſterdam, in lat. 52° 24′ N. long. 2° 13′ E.

HABELSCHWERD, a town of the county of Glatz, on the Neiſſe, 8 miles s. of Glatz.

HABLAU, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Sagan, on the frontiers of Lower Luſatia: 7 miles s. of Sorau.

HACHENBURG, a ſmall town of Weſtphalia, and reſidence of the burgraves of Kirchberg, as counts of Sayn-Hachenburg, in the Weſterwald, 10 miles N. N. E. of Dierdorf, with a fine caſtle, and the ſeat of the government for the county. The inhabitants are of all three religions. The adjacent country has not ſuch a rude appearance as the reſt of the Weſterwald.

HAERLEBEKE, a ſmall town of Flanders, on the river Lys, 4 miles N. E. of Courtray.

HAFF, GREAT and LITTLE, a large bay of the Baltic, formed by the iſlands Uſedom and Wollin, and the coaſt of Swediſh and Pruſſian Pomerania. The rivers Oder, Peene, and Ucker, diſcharge themſelves into it. The eaſtern part is called the Great, and the weſtern the Little Haff.

HAGEN, in the county of Mark, in Weſtphalia, was formerly a village, but the privileges of a town were conferred on it by Frederic William I. of Pruſſia. It contains churches belonging to all three perſuaſions, and good cloth manufactures. It is ſituated on the Volme. In the year 1724 the greateſt part of it was deſtroyed by fire. It lies 13 miles s. of Dortmund.

HAGENBACH, a village, caſtle, and bailiwick, in the circle of Upper Rhine and Lower Palatinate, lying in the diſtrict of Germerſheim: 5 miles N. N. E. of Lauterburg.

HAGENO, a ſmall town, in the county of Schwerin, in Mecklenburg, 17 miles N. E. of Boitzenburg.

HAGUENAU, a town of France, and capital of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the river Motter. It is fortified, defended by a citadel, and quite ſurrounded by the foreſt of Haguenau. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in tobacco and madder, by means of the Motter, which is navigable here. It was formerly an Imperial city, but was taken by the French in 1706. It lies 15 miles N. of Straſburg, in lat. 48° 48′ N. long. 5° 29′ E.

HAID, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen, 26 miles S. E. of Egra, and 24 W. of Pilſen.

HAIGERLOCH, a lordſhip and ſmall town on the river Eyach, in the principality of Hohenzollern, in Swabia, belonging to the princely houſe of Sigmaringen: 8 miles W. of Hohenzollern.

HAIMBURG, a ſmall town, with a caſtle called Petronell, ſtanding on a high mountain, 35 miles E. of Vienna, ſituated on the poſt-road to Preſburg, near the Danube.

HAINGEN, a ſmall town of Swabia, in Fürſtenberg, near the convent of Zwyfalten, ſituated on the rivulet Lauter, on the frontiers of Hohenzollern: 12 miles N. of Buchau.

HAINICHEN, a ſmall town in the circle of Erzgebirge, on the river Strignitz, belonging to the lords of Schönberg, of the line of Windendorf. It lies 12 miles N. N. E. of Chemnitz.

HAL, a ſmall town of Brabant, 9 miles W. S. W. of Bruſſels.

HALBERSTADT, formerly a biſhopric in the circle

of Lower Saxony, bounded on the eaſt by Anhalt and Magdeburg, on the weſt by Brunſwick and Hildeſheim. At the peace of Weſtphalia it was made a temporal principality, and the hereditary poſſeſſion of it was given to the Elector of Brandenburg (who has a vote for it in the college of princes, and likewiſe at the diet of the circle of Lower Saxony), as an equivalent for Hither Pomerania, which was ceded to the crown of Sweden. This country abounds in corn, flax, paſturage, and cattle; but wood is ſcarce. Beſides the 3 principal towns, it contains 10 ſmaller ones, and 100 villages. The ſtates are compoſed of the prelates, the nobility, and the magiſtrates of the 3 chief towns, Halberſtadt, Aſcherſleben, and Oſterwick. Moſt of the inhabitants are Lutherans, and the remainder Calviniſts and Catholics. To a Roman month this principality pays 432 florins, and to a chamber tax 162 dollars 24 kr.

HALBERSTADT, the capital of the principality of the ſame name, ſituated on the Holzemme, in a pleaſant fertile country. It is an ancient, pretty large, and very populous town. It contains the various colleges of government for the whole principality. The cathedral is particularly worthy of notice; the chapter is compoſed of the provoſt, deacon, ſenior, ſub-ſenior, and 16 canons, 4 of whom are Catholics, and the remainder Calviniſts. There are likewiſe other canons belonging to the collegiate churches of the Virgin Mary, St. Boniface and Maurice, and St. Peter and Paul. It contains 7 Lutheran, 2 Calviniſt, and 6 Catholic churches and convents; 3 Lutheran ſchools, an orphan-houſe, a houſe of correction, and Jews ſynagogue. In the year 1758 the French demoliſhed the gates of the town, and 800 roods of the walls. During that war, the town was ſometimes in the poſſeſſion of the French, and ſometimes of the Imperialiſts, who exacted heavy contributions from it. On the mountain of Spiegelberg a palace has been erected by the late deacon of the cathedral Von Spiegel, who left a conſiderable legacy for the further embelliſhment of it. In the year 1785 a literary ſociety was eſtabliſhed at Halberſtadt. It lies 8 miles N. N. W. of Quedlinburg, in lat. 51° 56′ N. long. 8° 52′ E.

HALDENSLEBEN, NEW, a pretty large town in the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the Ohra, with a colony of French refugees: 12 miles N. N.W. of Magdeburg.

HALDENSTEIN, a free lordſhip of the Griſons, 4 miles N. of Chur, belonging to the lords of Salis, who ſtyle themſelves barons of Haldenſtein.

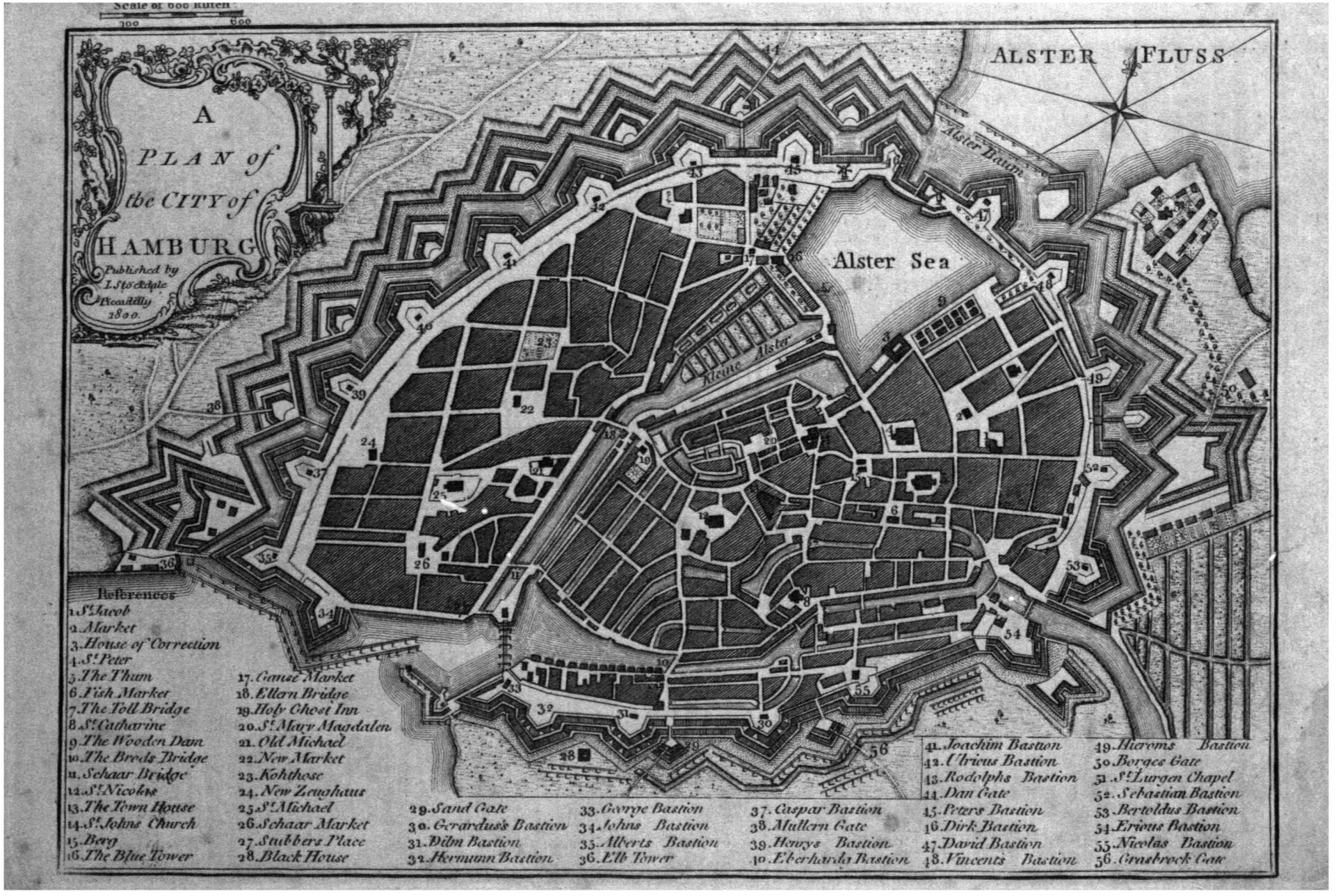
HALL, SWABIAN HALL, a free Imperial town of Swabia, on the river Kocher, on the borders of Franconia, where great quantities of ſalt are made. The religion is Lutheran. It contains an academy, and a foundation of the order of St. John. The town has a conſiderable territory, comprehending 7 diſtricts. The Hellers, a ſmall German coin, have their names from this town. The famous Proteſtant league was concluded here in 1610. In 1728 the town was deſtroyed by fire. Hall has the ninth place on the Swabian bench at the diet. To a Roman month it contributes 180 florins, and to a chamber tax 140 dollars 63 kr. It lies 8 miles N. of Gaildorf, in lat. 49° 7′ N. long. 7° 30′ E.

HALL, a ſmall town and caſtle in Tirol, on the left bank of the river Inn, where great quantities of ſalt are made. About 5 miles from the town is a ſalt-mine, out of which the ſalt-ſtone is dug, and thrown into a pit prepared for the purpoſe, which is filled with freſh water till the ſtone is diſſolved, whereupon it is taken into the town and boiled. This place contains a royal foundation for nuns of noble extraction, founded by the daughters of the Emperor Ferdinand I. in 1522, a mint, and ſeveral convents. It lies 5 miles E. of Inſpruck.

HALLE, a town in the circle of Saale in the dutchy of Magdeburg, ſituated on the right bank of the Saale, in the form of a quadrangle. Of the ancient fortified caſtle of Moritzburg, only one wing is now left ſtanding, wherein is the chapel, where the French Calviniſts perform divine ſervice. The cathedral belongs to the German Calviniſts. The principal Lutheran pariſh-church is that of St. Mary; the Jews have likewiſe a ſynagogue. This town is celebrated for its univerſity founded in 1694 by the Elector Frederic, from whom it is called Fridericiana. The other buildings worthy of notice are, the public Lutheran academy, the Calviniſt academy, and the Calviniſt foundation for nuns of noble extraction, endowed by the chancellor of Halle in 1702, for an abbeſs, a ſenioreſs, and 8 canoneſſes. In the year 1779 a ſociety of naturaliſts was inſtituted at Halle. This place is likewiſe famous for its ſalt-works, but particularly ſo on account of its orphan-houſe and ſeminary. It contains a conſiderable cabinet of artificial and natural curioſities, a laboratory, and printing-office. Halle derives great advantage from its manufactures of ſtarch, hair-powder, linen, and flannel. The adjacent country contains coal-mines. In the year 1760 this town experienced very ſevere treatment from the troops of Auſtria and Würtemberg; and in the year 1761 a heavy contribution was exacted from it by the Imperial corps of Luzinſky, whereby it was exhauſted to the utmoſt; for this reaſon the king in 1764 and 1766 preſented the town each time with 40,000 dollars, to aſſiſt it in recovering from thoſe diſaſters. The number of inhabitants in Halle, including the ſuburbs, at the loweſt computation, amounts to 20,000. It lies 17 miles N. N.W. of Leipzig, in lat. 51° 32′ N. long. 9° 48′ E.

HALLE, a town and county in the diſtrict of Ravenſberg, thus named from the ſalt-ſprings, which are very numerous in this county. It lies 4 miles S. S. E. of Ravenſberg.

HALLEIN, a ſmall town in the archbiſhopric of Salzburg, 8 miles S. of Salzburg. It has celebrated ſalt-works belonging to the archbiſhop. The ſalt-ſtones dug out of the adjoining mountains are of a variety of colours, as white, red, blue, yellow, green, and dark brown.


Scale of 600 Rutch
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A
PLAN of
the CITY of
HAMBURG
Published by
I. Sto & Aple
Piccadilly
1800.
ALSTER FLUSS
Alster Baume
Alster Sea
Kleine Alster
References
1. St. Jacob
2. Market
3. House of Correction
4. St. Peter
5. The Thum
6. Fish Market
7. The Toll Bridge
8. St. Catharine
9. The Wooden Dam
10. The Breds Bridge
11. Schaar Bridge
12. St. Nicolas
13. The Town House
14. St. Johns Church
15. Berg
16. The Blue Tower
17. Canse Market
18. Ellern Bridge
19. Holy Ghost Inn
20. St. Mary Magdalen
21. Old Michael
22. New Market
23. Kohlhose
24. New Zeughaus
25. St. Michael
26. Schaar Market
27. Stubbers Place
28. Black House
29. Sand Gate
30. Gerardus's Bastion
31. Dilm Bastion
32. Hermann Bastion
33. George Bastion
34. Johns Bastion
35. Alberts Bastion
36. Elb Tower
37. Caspar Bastion
38. Mullern Gate
39. Henrys Bastion
40. Eberhards Bastion
41. Joachim Bastion
42. Ulricus Bastion
43. Rodolphs Bastion
44. Dan Gate
45. Peters Bastion
46. Dirk Bastion
47. David Bastion
48. Vincents Bastion
49. Hieroms Bastion
50. Borges Gate
51. St. Jurgen Chapel
52. Sebastian Bastion
53. Bertoldus Bastion
54. Erious Bastion
55. Nicolas Bastion
56. Grasbrock Gate

HALLENBERG, a ſmall town in the circle of Lower Rhine and dutchy of Weſtphalia, in the diſtrict of Medebach: 14 miles S. S. W. of Corbach.

HALLERSPRING, a town and diſtrict of the principality of Calenberg, at the ſource of the river Haller: 14 miles S. S. W. of Hannover.

HALSTATT, a market-town on a lake of the ſame name in Upper Auſtria, celebrated for its ſalt-works: 30 miles S. S. E. of Salzburg.

HALTEREN, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Münſter, near the Lippe, 7 miles N. of Recklinghauſen.

HAMBACH, a village with a caſtle in the dutchy of Jüliers, ſituated on the river Rur, 5 miles S. E. of Jüliers.

HAMBURG, a famous, large, opulent Hanſe town, and free Imperial city, ſituated in the province of Stormar, in Holſtein. To the ſouth it is waſhed by the Elbe, to the eaſt by the Bille, to the north by the Alſter. The number of its inhabitants amounts to 100,000. The magiſtrates are, 4 burgomaſters, 4 ſyndics, 24 aldermen, and 4 ſecretaries. The clergy is compoſed of 32 perſons, the principal of whom is the ſenior. The city is divided into the old and new town, and is defended by ramparts, baſtions, and a broad deep moat; the new works at the Stone-gate, and the Star-fort, between the gates of Altona and Damm, are very ſtrong. It has 6 gates, and 3 entrances by water, called the Upper Baum, the Lower Baum, which is the largeſt harbour to the town, and the Alſter. Its moſt remarkable buildings are, the town-houſe, the exchange, the arſenal, the bank, the ſtore-houſes, the orphan-houſe, and houſe of correction. It has an extenſive territory, whereto belong the diſtrict of Ritzebüttel, with the 4 marſh diſtricts, the latter of which it poſſeſſes jointly with Lübeck, and likewiſe the Billwerder, and Ochſenwerder in Holſtein. It has alſo the toll collected at the paſſage of the Elbe near Winſen, which amounts to a conſiderable ſum. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Lutheran; but Calviniſts, Mennoniſts, and Catholics enjoy liberty of conſcience in this city. Here is likewiſe a chapter, compoſed of a provoſt, a dean, and 12 canons, under the Elector of Hannover as Duke of Bremen; beſides which, the city contains a celebrated college, a capital library, belonging to the ſchool of St. John, a commercial academy, another for drawing and painting, and a newly-built anatomical theatre. The Engliſh factory at Hamburg enjoys great privileges; the members of it decide diſputes amongſt themſelves by the majority of votes; and if involved in any conteſt with natives of the town, they are likewiſe judges in their own cauſe, with the addition of two of the city magiſtrates. In 1613 Hamburg was declared a free Imperial city, but had neither ſeat nor vote at the diet, becauſe the houſe of Holſtein laid claim to it; but at length, in 1768, in conſequence of the contract between the King of Denmark and the Grand Duke of Ruſſia, as Duke of Holſtein, all difficulties were removed, by which the city had till then been prevented from enjoying a ſeat and vote in the college of Imperial cities, and it attained the peaceable poſſeſſion of the ſame in conſequence of the Emperor's confirmation in 1770. Its quota, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 20 horſe and 120 foot. To a chamber tax it gives 439 dollars 50½ kr. Hamburg lies in lat. 53° 34′ N. long. 7° 38′ E.

HAMELBURG, a ſmall town and diſtrict, on the river Saale, in the biſhopric of Fulda: 15 miles W. N. W. of Schweinfurth.

HAMELN, a town and fortreſs of the electorate of Brunſwick, in the principality of Calenberg, on the Weſer, with a bridge over that river, and a ſluice conſtructed in 1734 for the convenience of navigation. The ſmall river Hamel runs round the town, and diſcharges itſelf into the Weſer. The town-houſe, the 2 churches, the ſchool, the poor-houſe, the garriſon church, the Calviniſt church, the barracks, but in particular the ſtrong fortifications which in 1760 were augmented by the new forts on the Klüte mountain, are worthy of notice. The Calviniſt foundation of St. Boniface has a provoſt, deacon, and ſeveral canons. The principal employment of the inhabitants (about 4000 in number) is brewing, the navigation of the Elbe, and manufactures of ſtuffs, ſilks, and ſtockings. In the year 1757 the town was taken by capitulation by the French, who evacuated it the year following. It lies in lat. 52° 5′ N. long. 6° 58′ E.

HAMERSLEBEN, an Auguſtine convent and abbey, in the principality of Halberſtadt, 5 miles S. E. of Oſcherſleben.

HAMM, the capital of the county of Mark, on the Lippe. In the caſtle a new war and domain chamber for the county of Mark, were eſtabliſhed in 1767. It contains a Proteſtant academy, fine bleaching-grounds, and has a good trade. The inhabitants are in general opulent. Their number amounts to 4000. In the years 1734 and 1741 the town ſuſtained great injury by fire. In 1761 the French were defeated between this place and the village of Fielinghauſen, by the troops of Brunſwick, but the town was very much damaged by the bombs and red-hot balls. It lies 18 miles W. of Lipſtadt, in lat. 51° 41′ N. long. 5° 32′ E.

HAMMERSTEIN, a ſmall town and circular diſtrict in Weſt Pruſſia, 7 miles W. of New Stettin.

HAMONT, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Liege, on the frontiers of Brabant, 15 miles W. N. W. of Ruremonde.

HANAU, or HANAU MUNZENBERG, a county in Wetteravia, bounded on the eaſt by the county of Reineck and Fulda; on the weſt, by the counties of Iſenburg and Solms, and likewiſe by the territories of Mentz and Frankfurt. It is compoſed of 13 diſtricts, and ſeveral places not belonging to any of the diſtricts. This county had formerly its own counts, who were directors of the bench of Wetteravian counts; their family was at length divided into the line of Hanau-Münzenberg and Lichtenberg. Philip Reinhard, the laſt count of the former, died in 1712 without iſſue. He was

ſucceeded by his brother John Reinhard, the laſt of the line of Lichtenberg, who died in 1736 without male heirs. During his life, Charles I. Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, obtained a confirmation of the ſucceſſion contract, concluded in 1643 between the landgrave's grandmother, Amelia Elizabeth, by birth Counteſs of Hanau-Münzenberg, and her relations of Hanau-Lichtenberg, in favour of Heſſe-Caſſel. Upon the death of the above John Reinhard, William Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel took poſſeſſion of the county; the King of Sweden having the year before renounced his claim in favour of his brother, the before-mentioned landgrave. On account of the late landgrave's changing his religion whilſt hereditary prince, the Landgrave William ceded the county of Hanau-Münzenberg (retaining the revenues and ſupreme juriſdiction during his life) to his grandſon William, the preſent Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel; to which he ſucceeded in 1760, under the guardianſhip of his mother, till he aſſumed the government in 1764. Hanau-Lichtenberg devolved to the Landgrave Lewis IX. of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, by means of the daughter of the laſt count, John Reinhard. In the war of 1756 the county of Hanau-Münzenberg ſuffered very ſeverely. Since the year 1741 it has been wholly unconnected either with the college of Wetteravian counts, or with the circle of Upper Rhine. To a Roman month it contributes 230 florins, and to a chamber tax 160 dollars 25¼ kr. The greateſt part of Hanau-Lichtenberg is ſituated in, and ſubject to France. For that part which ſtill belongs to the Empire Heſſe-Darmſtadt pays to the circle of Upper Rhine annually 500 florins, and to a chamber tax 14 dollars 38 kr.

Hanau, the capital of the county of the ſame name, is ſituated in an extenſive plain, on the river Kinzig, which runs into the Mayn near this place. It is divided into the old and new town. In the old town are the magnificent caſtle, the academy, and the Jews ſtreet and ſynagogue. It has alſo a conſiderable ſuburb. The new town is much larger, having regular ſtreets and houſes, built in the Dutch ſtyle. Before the extenſive newly-erected town-houſe is a large market-place, adorned at its four corners with handſome fountains. The inhabitants, whoſe number in 1781 amounted to 11,264, are partly German, partly French Calviniſts, and partly Lutherans, whoſe number is about equal to that of the Calviniſts. The bath called William's Bath, near Hanau, and diſcovered in 1709, has been repaired and embelliſhed by the preſent prince. The inhabitants derive great profit from their manufactures of woollen ſtuffs, ſtockings, porcelain, and tobacco; beſides their trade in corn, iron, and wood, by means of the Mayn. It lies 11 miles E. of Frankfurt, in lat. 50° 10′ N. long. 6° 33′ E.

Hannover. The electoral houſe of Hannover is the younger branch of the preſent family of Brunſwick, deſcended from Duke William of Lüneburg, the youngeſt ſon of Duke Erneſt. This branch obtained the electoral dignity in 1692, in the perſon of Duke Erneſt Auguſtus; whoſe ſon, George Lewis, was admitted into the electoral college in 1708, after great oppoſition from ſeveral princes of the Empire, and in 1714 became King of Great Britain, by the title of George I.

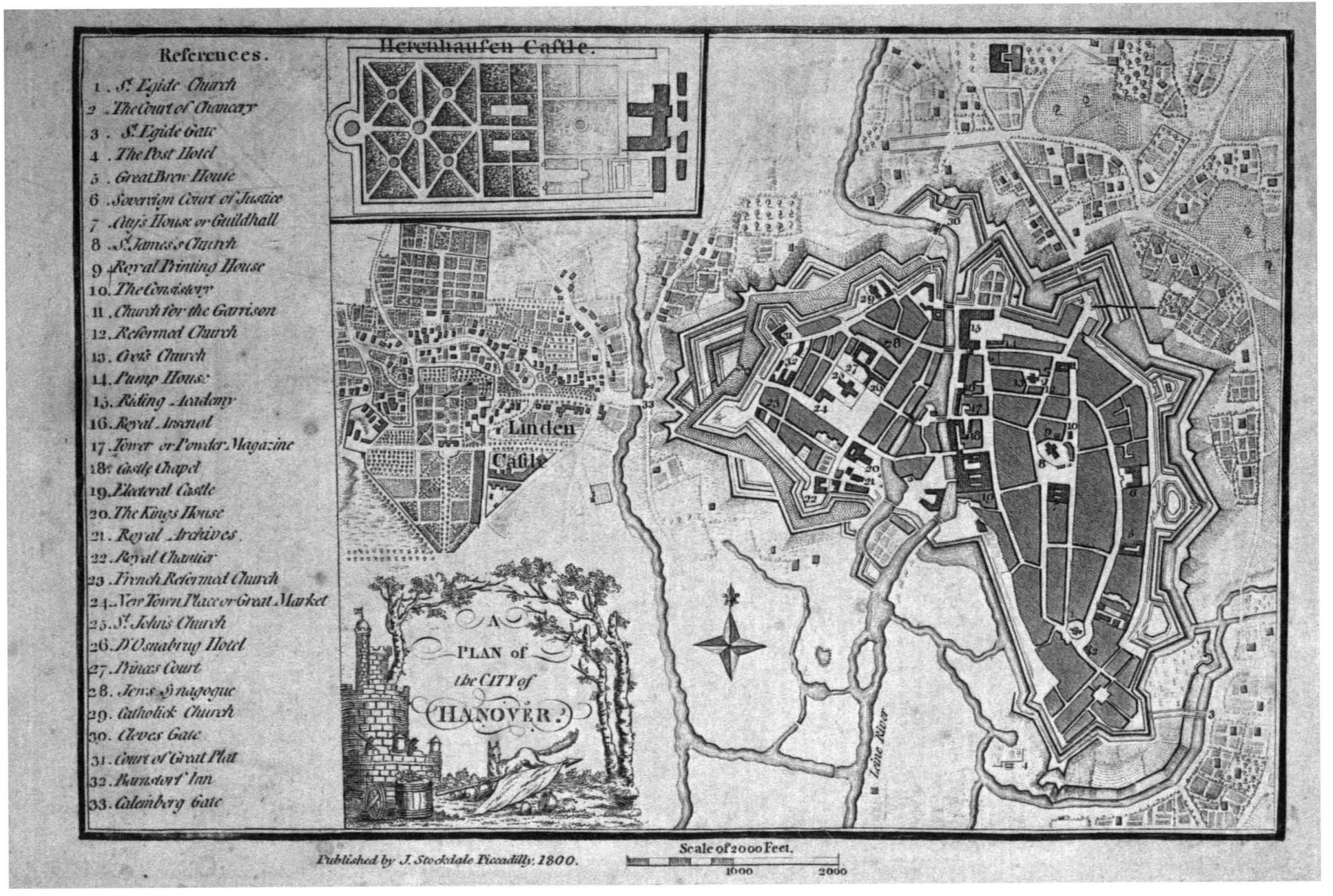
The Elector of Hannover's dominions are: the principalities of Calenberg, Lüneburg, Grubenhagen, Lauenburg, the counties of Hoya and Diepholtz, to which was annexed the dutchy of Bremen and Verden, in 1715. The ſtates are compoſed of the prelates, the nobility, and the towns. In Lauenburg, Bremen, and Verden, there are but two claſſes, the nobility and the towns.

The upper colleges of government are, the privy council, which repreſents the ſovereign, the chancery, the war-office, the court of juſtice at Hannover, the ſupreme court of appeal at Zell, and the ſupreme marſhalſea court. A German miniſter always attends the King of Great Britain as Elector of Hannover.

The elector has at preſent the eighth place in the electoral college, and the office of arch-treaſurer. He is a co-director of the circle of Lower Saxony, for Bremen. According to the treaty of Weſtphalia, the Proteſtant biſhop of Oſnabrück is always nominated out of this family alternately with the Catholic one.

The elector's quota to a Roman month for all his dominions is 147½ horſe and 658 foot, or 4402 florins; and to a chamber tax he contributes 1244 dollars. There is no appeal from the electoral tribunals to any of the Imperial courts. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Lutheran, but there are alſo many Calviniſts, Catholics, and Jews among the inhabitants. Their number exceeds a million. The Hannoverian dominions contain 14,000 ſquare miles, and the revenues are eſtimated at 3 million dollars (upwards of half a million ſterling). The military force in time of peace generally amounts to 12 or 15,000 men, but in war to double that number; which was the caſe between 1757 and 1763, when the territories of Hannover were ſeized by the French, who evacuated them again, after exerciſing unuſual ſeverities therein. In the year 1785 the Hannoverian army comprehended 20,048 men, 5500 of whom were regular militia, and 2584 garriſon troops, incluſive of invalids. The electoral title is, Duke of Brunſwick and Lüneburg, Arch-treaſurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.

Hannover, a large populous city in the principality of Calenberg, in a delightful ſituation on the Leine, which divides this metropolis of the electoral dominions into two parts. In the old town on the Leine is the palace, the ſeat of the royal privy council, and of the other higher colleges of government. Oppoſite to the palace is the elegant newly-erected reſidence of the family of Buſch. Cloſe by the gate of Ægidius is the new town Ægidius, compoſed of ſtraight ſtreets and


References.
1. St. Egidii Church
2. The Court of Chancery
3. St. Egidii Gate
4. The Post Hotel
5. Great Brew House
6. Sovereign Court of Justice
7. City's House or Guildhall
8. St. James's Church
9. Royal Printing House
10. The Consistory
11. Church for the Garrison
12. Reformed Church
13. Gen. Church
14. Pump House
15. Riding Academy
16. Royal Arsenal
17. Tower or Powder Magazine
18. Castle Chapel
19. Electoral Castle
20. The Kings House
21. Royal Archives
22. Royal Chantier
23. French Reformed Church
24. New Town Place or Great Market
25. St. Johns Church
26. D'Osnabrug Hotel
27. Princes Court
28. Jews Synagogue
29. Catholick Church
30. Cleves Gate
31. Court of Great Plat
32. Bannstorf Inn
33. Calemberg Gate
Herenhaufen Caftle.
Linden
Caftle
A
PLAN of
the CITY of
HANOVER.
Leine River
Published by J. Stockdale Piccadilly, 1800.
Scale of 2000 Feet.
1000
2000

and handſome houſes; it contains the royal mint, the arſenal, the king's mews, the town-houſe, which has a good library, and the houſe where the ſtates of the electorate aſſemble. In the new town Hannover, connected with the old town by bridges, are the ſupreme conſiſtory over all the Hannoverian dominions, the general ſuperintendency for the principality of Calenberg, and many flouriſhing manufactures. In a large ſtone building in the Parade ſquare are preſerved the royal archives, and the king's library, containing many ſcarce books and manuſcripts. In 1784 a military ſchool was inſtituted at Hannover; beſides which, it has a public Latin ſchool, a Lutheran pariſh-church, a German and French Calviniſt church, a Catholic church, and a Jews ſynagogue. Hannover is celebrated in hiſtory for the alliance concluded in 1725 between Great Britain, France, and Pruſſia, and for the convention in 1745, which preceded the peace of Dreſden. In 1757 the French made themſelves maſters of this city, but evacuated it in 1758. The number of houſes in the old and new town is computed at 1100, and that of the inhabitants at 17,000. Hannover lies in lat. 52° 22′ N. long. 7° 24′ E.

HANSE TOWNS, derive their name from the old German word Hanſe, Aſſociation, and was originally applied to trading companies of merchants, but afterwards ſignified the powerful league of the confederate trading towns, the foundation whereof was laid by the city of Hamburg, which, in conjunction with Lübeck and Bremen, had by trade and commerce attained to great opulence at the end of the twelfth and in the firſt half of the thirteenth century. Theſe 3 cities were the depoſit for the manufactures of Germany and Italy, the former of which, conſiſting principally of woollen and linen ſtuffs, were exported to diſtant countries. The ſcarcity of artificers and handicrafts obliged the northern nations to purchaſe almoſt every neceſſary of the merchants of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, for which they gave the raw productions of their reſpective countries, which were wrought and ſent back to them. The wealth brought into theſe cities by their extenſive trade and flouriſhing manufactures, arouſed the jealouſy of the princes and lords, to whom the right of the ſtronger over the weaker, at that time very prevalent, offered every poſſible opportunity for accompliſhing their purpoſes againſt theſe cities. Their trade became greatly embarraſſed by the impoſition of new, and the augmentation of old duties, and likewiſe by the dangers to which it was expoſed both by ſea and land. To afford it the neceſſary ſecurity on the Elbe and in the German Ocean, Hamburg entered into a league with the inhabitants of Hadeln and Weſt Frieſland, in 1329. Two years after Lübeck joined this confederacy, and both cities agreed at their mutual expence to maintain ſoldiers and veſſels, the former to protect the roads between the Elbe and Trave, and the latter to clear the river from Hamburg to the German Ocean of pirates and privateers. They likewiſe entered into a ſtill cloſer aſſociation for the improvement of their trade, and the defence of their rights and privileges. In 1747 Hamburg and Lübeck admitted into this league the city of Brunſwick, where they had extenſive ſtorehouſes of goods going from Italy and Upper Germany to the north; and in the ſequel they were joined by ſo many cities, that in 1494 their number amounted to 72. They were divided into 4 quarters; viz. thoſe of Lübeck, Cologne, Brunſwick, and Dantzig. The head of this confederacy was Lübeck, where the general exchequer and archives were kept. The league had its magazines in different parts; particularly at Nowogorod in Ruſſia, at Bergen in Norway, and at London. There are ſtill ſome faint traces of the two latter. That of London, which in the Latin of the middle ages was termed Gidehalla, Guilda, or Aula Teutonicorum, is now called the Steelyard, and is ſituated near London bridge. Here commonly reſides the agent for the 3 remaining Hanſe towns, who is called maſter of the Steelyard. The Hanſeatic merchants were by the Engliſh denominated Eaſterlings, as coming from countries eaſtward of England. The Hanſeatic league, which for a time was very powerful, and was able to preſcribe law to the northern powers, drew near to its end in the ſixteenth century, occaſioned by the diſcovery of America, and of the new paſſage to the Eaſt Indies by the Portugueſe; in conſequence of which commerce aſſumed a new form, and was diverted into freſh channels; and partly becauſe different powers, obſerving the great profits acquired by theſe foreigners, deprived them of their privileges, and encouraged their own ſubjects in commercial undertakings. Notwithſtanding this, the Emperor Ferdinand II. endeavoured to collect a fleet in the Baltic, by means of the Hanſe towns, but herein he was diſappointed, and in 1650, at the laſt aſſembly of the league, the repreſentatives of very few towns appeared, and moſt of them relinquiſhed their former connexion. At preſent the cities of Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen, which in 1641 entered into a freſh alliance, repreſent the ancient Hanſeatic league. By various treaties they have obtained liberty and encouragement to trade in the northern countries, in Spain and France; and their commercial intereſts were not only attended to at the peace of Oſnabrück, but likewiſe in the election capitulation of the laſt emperors.

HANTHEIM, a ſmall town in the electorate of Triers, on the river Iſboch, 9 miles W. N. W. of Beilſtein.

HANUT, a town of Brabant on the frontiers of the biſhopric of Liege. About 6 miles S. E. of Hanut is the village of Ramelies, where the allies under the Duke of Marlborough gained a ſignal victory over the Elector of Bavaria and Marſhal Villeroy, 23d May 1706. It lies 15 miles N. N. E. of Namur.

HARDBERG, a ſmall town on the river Pinka, in